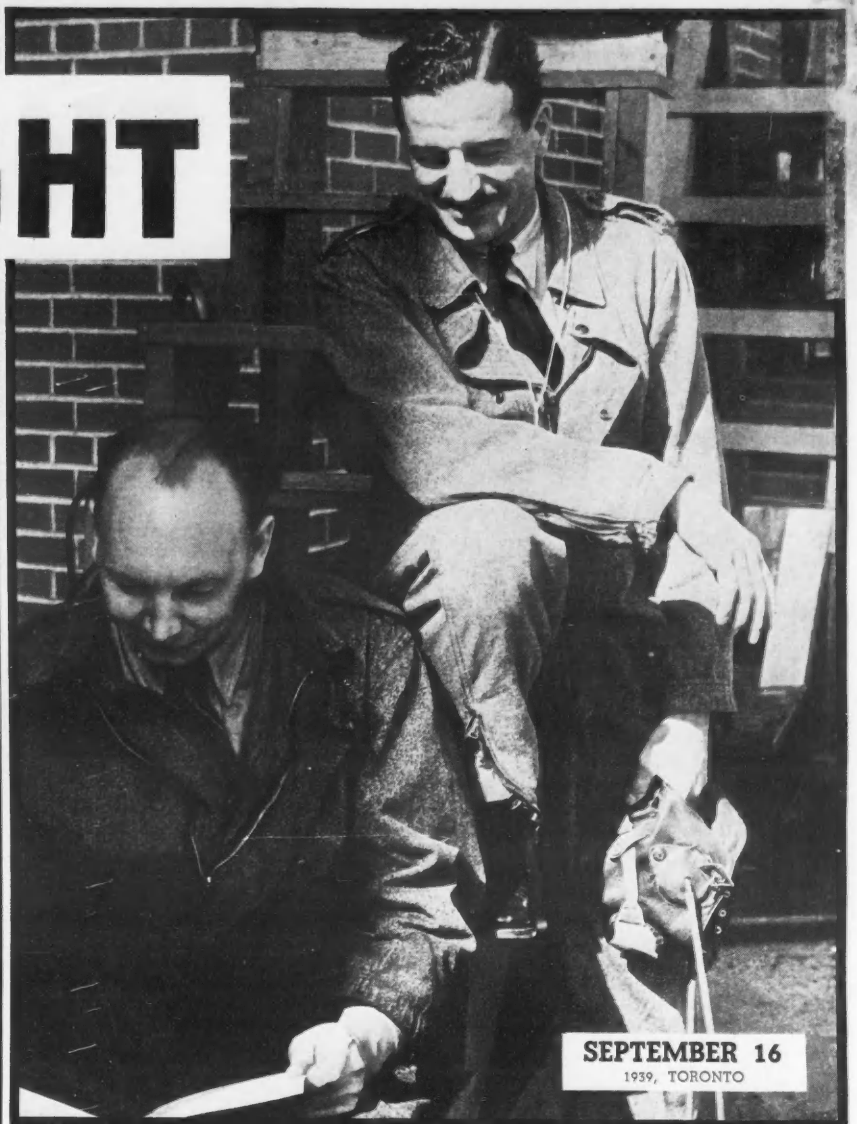


SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE services which Canada can render in the present struggle to rid the world of Hitlerism are now of two kinds, and both of them are of vital importance. The first is our military and economic effort in support of the Allies and in the defence of our own territory against German domination. The second is the influence which we can exert upon public opinion in the United States. This influence is immensely greater than the majority of Canadians realize. The Americans regard us, and quite rightly, as being North Americans like themselves, and as being very largely actuated by the same motives and ideals as themselves. They do not look upon any other people anywhere on the surface of the earth as being quite so closely kin to themselves. They are in consequence much more open to receive suggestions and to accept examples from Canada than from any other country.

They appear to have been genuinely astonished at the entry of Canada into the war, which indicates that they had a somewhat inaccurate idea of the feelings of this country in regard to foreign politics. They appear also to have been profoundly impressed by the unanimity of the Canadian Parliament in voting for the entry. These impressions will make much easier the task of President Roosevelt in securing from Congress those modifications of the United States Neutrality Act without which the resources of that country can be of little assistance to the Allied cause.

It is of the first importance that Canadians should continue to conduct themselves as North Americans, but as North Americans who by political affiliation and natural sympathy are profoundly concerned about the defence of democracy and the repulse of authoritarian encroachment even as far away as the eastern shores of the Atlantic. It is by such means that we shall ultimately help to convince the Americans that we and they alike, for all our geographic isolation on this continent, live in a world in which the true isolation of any nation, however great and however remote, is impossible. The world will then be able to count upon at least the economic assistance of the United States in its struggle to rid itself of tyranny and aggression, and in the subsequent task, when that struggle has ended victoriously, to establish a new international order, both political and economic, in which future struggles of a similar kind will be unnecessary.

Ready For the Profiteer

FOR the purposes of the mobilization of economic effort Canada is in a vastly better position than she was in 1914. The doctrine of the right to privacy in business transactions was then in full vigor. It was even invoked in behalf of enterprises so obviously indebted to public assistance as the tariff-protected industries; and any business man whose business involved no special governmental privileges considered his account book as sacred from official prying as his relations with his Maker. That has all disappeared in the quarter-century since the Kaiser marched into Belgium; and today the examination of accounts and the demand for the disclosure of business particulars is an every-day procedure in scores of government departments. We do not suggest that this will absolutely prevent either gross profiteering or gross inefficiency, but it will make both of them very much harder to conceal.

The last war, the first conflict on a world scale in which Canada had ever been engaged, took the country completely by surprise, and found it—as indeed it found most of the other participants—entirely ignorant of the proper methods for dealing with the economic shifts which are caused by such an outbreak. No such difficulty attends the present conflict. The best methods for governmental control of profits, wages, prices and every other element of the economic process are well understood, and public opinion is ready for the use of them. It remains only to see that they are applied wisely and equitably. For that purpose the names of the men in key positions in Mr. King's Cabinet are a very substantial guarantee.

THE FRONT PAGE

Most reassuring of all Canadian political events at the outbreak of the war has been the return to public life of the Hon. J. L. Ralston, a man of first-class ability and unquestioned patriotism who in a better regulated society would never have been given reason to leave the public service. Mr. Ralston's career is one of exceptional interest, and we have asked Mr. Hector Charlesworth, a former editor of SATURDAY NIGHT and an old friend of the Minister, to describe it in an article which will be found on page five.

Laurier and King

COLUMNISTS and editors in Toronto and elsewhere have been busy for the last two weeks quoting the utterances of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1914 as evidence that a truer British heart beat in his breast than beats in the breast of the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. The truth is that barring the technical constitutional difference created by the Statute of Westminster—which unless Eire is grievously misinterpreting it does apparently confer upon the Dominions the power, and consequently the responsibility, of declaring their own wars—there is not a hand's-breadth of difference between the attitudes of the two leaders. Mr. King no more than Sir Wilfrid Laurier has ever thought of keeping Canada out of a major British war. He has never thought of it for the same reason that Sir Wilfrid never thought of it—for the reason that they knew that to do so would tear Confederation to pieces in twenty-four hours. Sir Wilfrid had the advantage of being able to maintain that Canada did not have to decide on peace or war, that she was automatically at war when Britain was at war, and that all she had to do was decide what degree of exertion she would put forth in the conflict. Mr. King has had to maintain, owing to constitutional changes largely brought about by Sir Robert Borden, that the Canadian Parliament had actually to decide between peace (though with another Government than his at the helm) and war, as well as how many troops she would raise and how many guns and aeroplanes she would

purchase. We do not think Sir Wilfrid would have behaved at all differently from Mr. King if he had been with us in 1939. We do not think Sir Robert Borden would have behaved very differently. And above all, we do not think that the Statute of Westminster has done any harm; we do not think that the military operations of Canada will be any less valuable to the Allies or any less effective for the defence of the Empire for being given by a country which could have remained neutral rather than by one which had no say about being at war.

Lessening the Strain

MR. KING, we have said, knew that a decision to abstain from the war would have torn Canada to pieces. But he knew also that a decision to enter it would put a considerable strain upon the national unity; and no man, not even Sir Wilfrid Laurier, could have been more solicitous than he to ensure that that strain should be as slight as possible. In this he was ably and devotedly seconded by the Right Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who has risked his political life in the effort to keep his fellow French-Canadians from succumbing to the lure of the isolationists, separatists, Laurentianists and the rest who can see no future for French Canada in a Dominion stretching from sea to sea. When Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe told the members of the House of Commons that they were perfectly free to vote against the declaration of war, but that if a majority of them did so they must seek another Government to carry on the nation's business, they were compelling the French representatives to face the realities of the situation as no other method could have done, with the result that only three Quebec members spoke, and only two voted, against the declaration. It is simply impossible to exaggerate the importance of this achievement; and if the spirit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was haunting Parliament Hill it must have felt that here was indeed a proof that the example which he set and the injunctions which he gave for preserving the unity of his beloved Canada have been fully justified.

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

NOTHING proceeds according to formula any more. Then we had a warlike peace and now we have a peaceful war.

The emphasis placed on propaganda in this war suggests the possibility that victory will be finally achieved not by the biggest army but by the biggest story-teller.

There are various ways that one can do one's bit in this non-combatant stage of the war, remarks Timus. For example, by not writing patriotic poetry.

Beginnings of the football season remind us of the incredible folly of mankind in forgetting that it can get all the rough stuff it wants without resorting to war.

But think of the confusion if women had charge of military preparation. You'd never be able to tell a soldier's regiment from the shape of his hat.

Our undercover agent reports that as a result of the Hitler-Stalin rapprochement, the only thing red about local communists now is their faces.

Among the veterans of the last war eager to get into the present conflict, writes a correspondent, are the jokes.

The French High Command's strategy in connection with the Siegfried Line seems to be based upon the conviction that where there's a wall there's a way.

First Citizen: "Smith is a man of strong character".

Second Citizen: "How so?"

First Citizen: "He tunes out the war news announcements."

Looking the whole world over, Oscar has reached the conclusion that the best you can expect of human nature is the worst.

One unexpected advantage of listening to radio quiz programs is that parents are now much better equipped to answer Junior.

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because man will have devised self-filling coal bins.

And then there is the story of the convict who asked the prison librarian if he had any escape literature.

Esther says she wondered why she was having so much difficulty in plotting the advances of Germany in Poland until she discovered that the map she was using was one of North America.

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

CANADA'S MOST IMPORTANT contribution, during the early period of the war at least, will be the supplying of essential equipment to Great Britain. Today the vision of those men who looked ahead is bearing fruit and already army aircraft are coming from the production lines of Canadian factories. These photographs, made at the plant of the National Steel Car Company at Malton Airport, are representative of the progress made to date. LEFT, a Lysander Army co-operation model just off the line is being tuned up for a height test and is about to undergo a grilling which will reveal any defects. RIGHT, veteran test pilots Leigh Capreol and Larry Wray study the plane's chart before taking off for the tests. —Photos by "Jay."

A word must be said also for the admirable language and conduct of Dr. Manion. Nothing that he has done since he took the leadership of the Opposition has given more ground for hoping that he is of the stuff from which the men are made who really count in our political life.

How to Win the War

THE most valuable service that a journal of discussion and comment such as SATURDAY NIGHT can perform in time of war is, we conceive, to strengthen the public confidence in the policies and methods of the government in so far as these are worthy of confidence, and to seek by suggestion and proposal, but not by vehement criticism, to amend them when they are not. We do not think that much is to be gained by permitting either editors, contributors or correspondents to use up much space telling the government how to run its war. We are aware that that has always been a favorite amusement of the Canadian press in previous wars and will probably be so again in this one. But the trouble about war is that it involves a tremendous amount of secrecy, with the result that nobody except the government really knows what the government's problems are; and for people who do not know what the problems are to discuss what should be done about them has always seemed to us rather futile.

There is however one thing about which we may occasionally feel ourselves to be better informed even than the government, and that is the state of mind and feeling of the Canadian people, or at least of that very representative section of them with which SATURDAY NIGHT comes in contact—its friends and readers. If we ever feel that the government is misinterpreting that state we shall do our best to set it right. It will, we think, be misinterpreting the mind of the Canadian people if it does not promptly apply a very considerable measure of control of the economic life of the Dominion, to the extent of directing both labor and capital into the channels where they will work most effectively for the common good. Regimentation by our own elected rulers for three or four years will not be an evil if it saves us from regimentation by Nazi *gauleiters* or Russian commissars for the rest of our lives.

Government and Parliament

IT NOW appears that the Canadian Government's careful abstention from any declaration of a state of war was due, not to a desire to enjoy the benefits of neutrality under the United States laws regarding treatment of belligerents, but to the determination of the Government that the act of putting Canada into a state of war should be performed by Parliament. There are weighty reasons of domestic policy for this technical precaution, and we can see no grave objection to it in view of the fact that there was no particular need for haste and that almost everything in

(Continued on Next Page)



Canada Has a Great Parliament for a Great Moment

Ottawa, Sunday.

BY MARGARET LAWRENCE

THE clock in the tower of Parliament Hill is beginning its long slow striking of midnight and for a second we stand between one day and another day. The week is over and the Parliament of Canada has given its consent to war.

On Thursday afternoon Parliament assembled. Within a few days the members had answered their summons, some of them flying in order to be here in Ottawa from the farthest points of Canada on time. In three days between Thursday and Saturday they lived, it seemed to all of us sitting in the galleries, an age in history. In that time we saw the members sitting still and tense in their seats in the House; we saw them walking up and down Parliament Hill. We knew that in the times when the House was not sitting there were meetings and discussions. There was little sleep, if any at all, in Ottawa. The clock in the Tower marked off the hours, and all through the city the bells of the churches rang. But nowhere was there a band to be heard, and the only soldiers to be seen in the district of Confederation Square and Parliament Hill were the scarlet-coated mounties on duty around the House and its grounds. The usual bustle and excitement of government assembling was not there, and nobody could enter the House at all without a most carefully supervised permit.

This was not drama. There was no drama at all anywhere, either inside the Senate when the Governor-General came to open Parliament, fulfilling the ritual of our constitution; nor inside the Commons where the representatives of our people sat down together to listen to the statement of the Government as presented by the Prime Minister and to consider the situation. There was no drama and yet there was feeling deeper than any that those of us watching and listening had ever felt before. What would you have felt had you been watching long ago the wrestling of Jacob with his angel?

Paying the Price of Office

Now and then upon the streets and in the lobbies of the hotel there were people who twisted their hands and said, "If they would only do something." And wires came in from the odd corners of Canada

asking whether or not we were at war. Not to mention the messages offering services. The telegrams and the letters piled high on government desks and the members looked at their piles. But the twisting of hands and the sending of wires, they knew, as we all know, were signs of anguish. And they themselves knew all about such anguish, and more than anyone else could know, because in these fateful days, as more than one newspaper man has called them, giving full meaning to the word, our representatives have paid the price of office.

I wished that all of Canada could have sat in the galleries of the House and have seen the faces of the Prime Minister and his cabinet, and the faces of all the members. I wished that every one of us could have been in the presence of that suffering. It was suffering. Never in hospitals where men and women and little children are in pain have I felt pain as it was to be felt by anyone sensitive to feeling, as I felt it in the House of Commons this week. Never in any church have I felt the same humility of spirit. In a world which has not yet outgrown war, in a world crying for wisdom in human affairs, our members sat very much aware of the fateful meaning of what they had to do in the names of their constituencies.

Guarding Canada's Safety

They had to commit young Canada to war—for a second time within a quarter of a century. They could not do it quickly; they could not do it emotionally. Though for a long time now, as they knew, as we all have known, we have been in the midst of a war of minds, the guns in troubled Europe had just begun to sound and Canada had to decide whether she was isolated in America or part of a world torn again by forces so deeply instinctive to the race they are hardly to be comprehended by the mind. War and its philosophy; peace and its philosophy; the fate of war; the hope of peace; all these had to resolve themselves in the minds of these representatives of us who, human as we are ourselves, sat stunned, as it seemed to us watching and waiting, by the gravity of their own decisions.

When the Prime Minister stood in his place to

speak he looked up at the galleries. Lined along the grey stone walls were many young men and in the chairs were older men and women, and also many young women. He looked, it seemed to me, for a long time, though likely it was a very short time. His cabinet sitting around him looked up too and for a time there was a hush in the House. He began quietly as he always does. Mr. King in speaking always seems to have to deal with shyness in himself; he hesitates as if overwhelmingly conscious, suddenly, of responsibility. It makes him scrupulously careful in his statements, and protective, not protective so much of himself and his associates, as of the issues involved. He is a man who, judged by his speeches, fears that deadly ease of statement so common to us all; who all his life has guarded his tongue, and who believes that the safety of Canada and its unity must be cherished by governments capable of infinite understanding of sectional problems and very slow to arrive at fixed doctrines.

About Confederation he has faith close in its depth to religious faith; and confederation to him, anyone listening to him carefully is bound to conclude, is not a mere Canadian but a world faith. In confederation lies the secret of human government—all the world over.

He traced the steps by which we had come to the breakdown. He made no apology for making us hear again what we already had heard. He said we had to be sure in our own minds—that we were not a war-like people—that we did not accept war naturally and inevitably as some people did—that we must arrive at our decision carefully. Because an unwelcome people going to war must go only out of conviction. And he said over and over again that we were free to make that decision ourselves, for though the Government had made its decision we were still free to get another Government if we so decided. Then he traced the steps by which he and his colleagues had come to their stand. It was a conviction, he said, of right and wrong; that there are some laws which must not be broken in international life and which must be protected in their principle by the utmost sacrifice; for without them life in this world will be unbearable for any human being anywhere.

Voices in Ourselves

It was a long speech and what is written above is only its text. The sun was high above the Parliament buildings when he began. Its rays came through the western windows after awhile and touched the grey stone of the walls with almost mystic light. The sun shone as it slanted towards the night, and we were gathered in a great hall to talk of war. We sat unmoving in our seats; every word coming from a gentle hesitant voice reached us and entered into our hearts. It was late in the night before he finished and around him no Minister moved and no member of Parliament. When it was over and the discussion had begun the House relaxed a little. We knew that all the shadings of opinion would be aired. That is the

NIGHTS

WITH the night and the long sleeping I am familiar, But not with this night which has come down upon my years; There is no sleep with hunger and the body shaking With lancet cold which can numb everything but my fears. There is a night and a long sleeping I could welcome And with it no need to think of a dawn of tears.

GLEAN DOUGLAS.

democratic principle. We knew also what they would be. We had thought them all over ourselves. They are not hard to think of. There has been plenty of talk about them everywhere. Every action may be surveyed from many different angles and positions. And theories are exciting companions to the mind until in the fierceness of reality men and women come to grips with the instincts of the race. We listened to all the theories; we heard men lay bare the struggles of their minds; we saw the pull and the tug; the wish to run; the desire to dodge; and the weary tendency to sit down and cry. We realized all these voices spoke for voices in ourselves.

No Word of Fear or Anger

And below all these voices and above them and around them—in Parliament as in ourselves—there came one sound—the reality of human historic experience—the struggle between good and evil. And the strange strength we find when we come to reality

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

BRITAIN'S NEW ARMY at work and at play. Members of the "militia" the first citizens to be called under the compulsory training regulations have already settled down to Army life. **LEFT**, members of the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment have organized a swing band under the title of "Booms-a-Daisy Boys" to entertain the troops in their off hours. **RIGHT**, not Army tight-rope walkers, but Territorial Engineers being taught to carry equipment across a hastily erected box girder bridge.

whatever it may be. That strength rose up in Parliament. "It should not be—but it is—and as it is we take it." And not one human being in that great hall but realized what strength was being asked by this decision from every man, woman and child in this Dominion.

Not once in all the hours between Thursday afternoon and Saturday night was there a word spoken in our Parliament which came out of fear or out of anger. Neither was there any despair. Nor any least sign of bravado. Nobody made speeches against the enemy for the sake of whipping up the spirit. We are a people who do none of these things officially. What we do we do with a matter-of-fact simplicity and in faithfulness to an instinct so deep that words cannot reach it.

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the way of preparation for the ultimate belligerent effort was capable of being done, and was done, just as well for a few days without a declaration of war as it could have been with one.

Nobody, we presume, doubts the power of the Dominion Government to put Canada into a state of war without the assistance of Parliament, if the occasion for doing so should arise. There is, however, one distinction between a declaration of war by Parliament and a declaration of war by the Government, which probably had quite an influence upon Mr. King's decision. Canada is a British dominion, and it might be supposed, both by outsiders and by some of our own people, that a declaration of war by the Government was made at the instance, or even upon the instructions, of the British Government. Nobody could have any such idea about a declaration of war made by the Canadian Parliament. The members of both the House of Commons and the Senate were entirely free to vote as they liked; none of them had received any instructions from Downing Street or anywhere else. They could have voted for neutrality, for the Government had done nothing to make that step impossible or even difficult. They actually voted for war, with a unanimity which can hardly fail to make an impression in many different quarters.

It is true, also, that by this means the Government avoids a certain measure of responsibility for the act, which it will always be able in future to describe as the act of Parliament rather than of itself. We regard this distinction as highly technical. It is the Government, not Parliament, which possesses the information necessary to the formation of a judgment as to whether war should be declared or not. It was the Government which proposed to Parliament that war should be declared. It is the Government which would have been forced to resign if Parliament, after hearing its recommendations, had refused to vote for war. There are situations in which the private member of Parliament is obliged to accept unquestioningly the decisions of the Government as to what course of action is in the public interest, and the outbreak of a war is very decidedly one of them.

And yet perhaps we should not exaggerate the freedom of action even of Prime Ministers. Parliament voted for war at Mr. King's bidding; but Mr. King bade it vote for war because he knew that in the circumstances the Canadian people would not tolerate anything else. The Dail of Eire would apparently vote for neutrality at Mr. de Valera's bidding; but Mr. de Valera may have bidden it to vote for neutrality because he knew that the Irish people would not tolerate anything else. The people really do quite a lot of governing, in an indirect way, in democracies such as ours. In Germany, apparently, they prefer not to.

Russian View of Nazis

BY G. RYKLIN

We do not know, and we confess that we should greatly like to know, what has become, since the signing of the German-Russian non-aggression pact, of Editor G. Ryklin of the Russian humorous periodical "Krokodil," whose little story herewith rendered into English was published in the Moscow Pravda as recently as August 21 last. August 21 was the day on which the full pact was announced to the world; it had already been forecast by the announcement of a deal for munitions and credits on August 20. Were Mr. Ryklin and the Pravda just a little slow in noting the new direction of Soviet policy? If so, have they been pardoned or punished? Or were they merely reflecting the contempt which Soviet Russia feels for its new (and probably temporary) ally? Anyhow this is the story.

A GROUP of Russian peasants, having a petition to present to the lord of the soil, were awaiting him in an ante-room in which there was a parrot in a cage.

They gazed admiringly and curiously at this mysterious bird, passing various remarks. Suddenly the parrot shrieked "Imbecile!" The frightened peasants instantly bowed with the deepest humility, saying, "Your pardon, Excellency, we thought that you were a bird."

Even the best of parrots has but a meagre vocabulary. There are on our planet also some human beings who have very few words at their disposal. The lexicon of the Fascist, for example, is not much better or more extensive than that of a parrot. Reading the reports of the speeches of any of the leaders of the Third Reich one may be forgiven for saying: "Your pardon, Excellency, we thought that you were—a human being."

IT IS speech above everything else that distinguishes the human being from the animal, and the cultured human being is distinguished from the savage by the wealth of his vocabulary. Savages are not in the habit of conversing about the beauty of the world, love, music, art or the history of human culture. But it does not require many words to hit one's fellow-man over the head with a club, to roast

him and to breakfast with good appetite on his flesh.

The contemporary cannibals of Central Europe, as is universally known, are very poor in their command of words. Quite recently they elaborated and printed for mass distribution a German-Polish dictionary.

Dictionaries are usually published for the cultural rapprochement of peoples, for the closer intercourse of one nation with another. A German-Polish dictionary, a naive person would suppose, might be published to assist a German visiting Poland to become familiar with the country, its history, literature, art, economics.

BUT in fact this dictionary, as we learn from the English paper, the News-Chronicle, is dedicated to the use of German soldiers, and is filled with such phrases as:

"Stop! Don't move!"

"Hands up, or I'll shoot!"

"Tell the truth or I'll shoot you and burn your home!"

"Feed our horses and wash our linen."

This is about the whole range of the words the Fascists employ in their intercourse with the surrounding world.

Some day historians, philologists and other scientists will find this dictionary in the archives, and on the strength of it will be able to write theses concerning the cultural level of the leaders of Nazi Germany.

There was a time when Germany spoke with the tongue of a Marx, an Engels, a Goethe, a Schiller, a Heine. Wonderful scientific works were written in the German language, great poems, noble songs. In those efforts Germany was exhibited to the world as a land of lofty human thought, of rich culture.

But that land has been temporarily pushed back to the level of the cannibals. The language of its press and of its dictionaries is now: "Stop! Don't move! Hands up! I'll shoot!"

This is about all that the Fascist cannibal is able to emit.

Your pardon, Excellency, we do not think you are a human being.

Why I am Enlisting for This New War

BY A NEW CANADIAN

FOR centuries my people and the Polish people have hated, fought and persecuted each other. Since I have made Canada my home these old national hates, ambitions, cruelties have become distant and unreal. Not that I have come to love the Poles or the policies of their Government. I have had little sympathy for Polish "hard-boiled realism," which asserted itself in such an ugly way during the Munich crisis of only a year ago, and for the persecution of their own minorities which the Poles have undoubtedly practised.

I would not volunteer to spill a drop of my blood to save the Poles, even though I have a sneaking admiration for the desperate bravery with which they have always fought for their freedom against my own people, even as they are fighting against Hitler today.

TWO years ago I would not have dreamt of volunteering to fight for any cause.

I belong to a generation of younger men who grew up to believe that the last war really ended all wars, that men could never be so childish or so insane as to destroy themselves in war again.

I shared the universal dislike of intelligent people for the Treaty of Versailles, not because it was too harsh, but because it seemed unwise and accompanied by much hypocrisy.

I had considerable sympathy for the plight of the German people and remained critical of the policies of successive French and British governments for their lack of imagination and initiative in helping solve Europe's problems, their failure to lead in negotiations for peaceful adjustments. I was a strong proponent of the policy of collective security and criticised the governments of the great democracies for their "weak-kneed" support of that policy and their undemocratic, subterranean diplomatic procedure. And yet, with all that, when the catastrophe at last arrives I find myself faced with no other alternative but to volunteer to fight. Why?

SIMPLY because there comes a time in the life of society when it is far easier to face complete extinction and forgetfulness than to face the certainty of life in the misery of servitude, economic



ON THE JOB. Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill goes back to the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, the same position which he occupied on the outbreak of hostilities in 1914. He has been one of the bitterest critics of the growing power of Hitlerism and his prophecies had an uncanny way of turning into facts.

and social chaos, disintegration, suspicion, lying and hatred.

The continued success of Hitler made inescapable this latter alternative.

I hate all this pompous talk about saving democracy and civilization that some of us love to indulge in.

I do not believe another bout of blood-letting is going to help democracy and I am not sure our so-called civilization is worth saving. There are many thousands of Canadians both New and Old who are not altogether certain that our type of democracy has been doing the best possible job even in a country that enjoys such tremendous natural advantages as Canada does enjoy; and as for civilization—that was pretty well wrecked in the last great war and it has shown little signs of recovery since.

I own frankly that the words Democracy and Civilization sound like badly worn platitudes in my ears and inspire in me not a jot of the kind of devotion that would make me wish to fight or die for either.

THE issue seems much more simple and real to me. For thousands of years, with great difficulty and at the price of many sacrifices, the human race has been struggling in one general direction: away from bondage and towards freedom. Away from the bondage of tyrants, of kings, of aristocracies, of priests, of hunger, of fear, of cruelty; the sort of bondage that made life miserable for the vast majority and gave arbitrary powers to the negligible minority. Only as, inch by inch, humanity struggled and defeated bondage, and replaced arbitrary powers and tyrannies by the sanctions and laws worked out by intelligence, compromise and consent, did men begin to rise to the conscious enjoyment of life, to the realization of the richness and grandeur of nature, the beauties of freedom, the importance and power of mind. All these discoveries have multiplied only so recently—we have begun to enjoy them so few decades ago—so much has yet to be done along this path—there are yet so many freedoms to win, so much beauty and wealth and power to share more equitably among the millions of this earth.

And now we are faced with the possibility that the whole of this process shall be stopped. An evil, reactionary force is attempting again to enslave us—again we are to be at the mercy of tyranny, of suspicion, hate, cruelty—if Hitlerism is victorious and spreads.

ATTEMPTS are made to represent this Hitler war as a war of justice for the German nation who have been denied "living space." What rot! The German worker was not conscious of suffocation any more or any less than the happy and intelligent workers and peasants of Sweden, Denmark, Finland, until the lies and ambitions of a single man bedevilled a fraction of the German people into believing that they did not have as much as they ought to have at the expense of other peaceful peoples; until the people of Germany were forced to give up freedom, food, life itself to serve the will of one megalomaniac and build up a ruthless machine of hatred, suspicion and destruction which threatens the whole world.

Attempts are made to represent this Hitler war as a war against capitalism—especially now that Hitler and Stalin have suddenly become friends. What friends the working masses of the world have in Stalin! Stalin who exterminated one by one all the genuine Communist leaders to satisfy his lust for power on the pretext that they were plotting an alliance with Fascism, and then, when a word from him to the effect that he would throw the whole weight of the great resources of the U.S.S.R. against Hitler could have prevented this war, he chose to do the one thing that would encourage Hitler to make war, and thus shares with Hitler to the fullest extent the blame for this world catastrophe. He did it to save his tottering tyranny over the working masses of Russia. He did not hesitate a moment to condemn to death millions of workers and peasants all over the world. This is not merely a Hitler-made war—to an equal extent it is a Stalin-made war. The forces of reaction that must be destroyed are equally represented by Hitler and Stalin.

I WOULD have preferred to fight this evil by peaceful means, by education, by passive resistance, sabotage, propaganda, everything short of murderous war. But now that the die is cast, every ounce of dissension, of non-co-operation, of indecision, among all those of us who hate slavery and the bondage which Hitler and Stalin are trying to impose upon the world, can only help their victory, can only increase the number of their victims.

Only if every one of us throws himself completely into the struggle and is prepared to do his all,

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Conscription

BY B. K. SANDWELL

TO THE very large number of my friends who have in the past week expressed to me their regret that Canada is entering this tremendous struggle upon the basis of voluntary enlistment rather than conscription, I have been able to give no better answer than to suggest that they should read the chapter entitled "Conscription" in the second volume of the "Memoirs" of Sir Robert Borden. From that chapter it is possible to form an idea of the very exceptional reasons which led to the adoption of Conscription in 1917, of the foundation which was thereby laid for the subsequent developments of national disunity, and of the error or miscalculation under which Sir Robert was laboring when he embarked upon the policy.

It was Sir Robert's belief, early in 1917, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would lend his support to the policy of Conscription, and would be able to secure the acceptance of that policy by the French-Canadians of Quebec. He retained the second of these beliefs to the day of his death. In the "Memoirs" he says: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier was then in his seventy-eighth year. If he had been ten or fifteen years younger, I am confident that he would have entered the proposed coalition. He held an unrivalled position in the affection and reverence of the French-Canadians; and he was convinced that he would lose this pre-eminence if he should commit himself to a policy of compulsory military service. I am convinced that he under-rated his influence and that Quebec would have followed where he led."

Sir Robert was entitled to his opinion, but it is difficult to believe that he was a better judge of the condition of opinion in Quebec, and of the influence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in that province, than Sir Wilfrid himself. It has to be remembered that Sir Robert had very little to do with the Quebec part of the general election of 1911, and probably thought that the return of 27 Conservatives and Nationalists in that province was due to the campaign of himself and his associates against the Reciprocity proposals of the Liberal party; whereas Sir Wilfrid knew that it was actually due almost entirely to the Bourassa campaign against Sir Wilfrid's "Imperialism," and indicated a very definite limit to the extent to which Sir Wilfrid could influence his province in this one matter of participation, or preparation for participation, in war outside of the Dominion of Canada.

1939 Is Not 1917

But if Sir Wilfrid was justified in assuming in 1917 that even he himself could not induce Quebec to "follow where he led" in the matter of Conscription, how vastly greater are the reasons for supposing that no political leader, and perhaps also no religious leader, could induce Quebec to accept Conscription at the present time. It must be remembered that in 1917 the War was drawing towards the end of its third year, that four divisions of Canadian troops were already in the field in France, and that the compelling reason for adopting Conscription was the fear that voluntary enlistment—which had been very badly mismanaged in Quebec under Sir Sam Hughes—would fail to produce the necessary reinforcements to keep these divisions at their proper strength. Moreover, the Americans, who had only just entered the War after two years of the most ardent professions of isolationism, had entered it with great vigor and with a policy of compulsory service right at the beginning. Today there is no Canadian army as yet at the front, and owing to the extraordinarily fortified character of the eastern frontier of France, it is far from certain that Allied policy will call for the sending of any large forces to that scene of operations; while the United States is still neutral, and, so far as public utterances are concerned, is for the moment more determinedly isolationist than ever—an attitude which cannot fail to stimulate isolationist tendencies in any parts of Canada where the public are already inclined to them.

Nobody can doubt that in a modern war Conscription is both the fairest and most effective means of bringing into play the full military and economic energies of the nation. But Conscription can only be employed effectually in countries where there is either no important dissident minority, or where such minorities are kept from protest and resistance by an extremely repressive, autocratic government. The whole principle of Conscription is repugnant to the French-Canadians, and would continue to be so even in a war towards which they were entirely sympathetic, because they are conscious of being always a minority in the Dominion, and therefore liable to be called upon to serve in conflicts in which they feel themselves much less interested than the majority.

Advocates of Conscription in Canada today appear to forget that no attempt was made to impose Conscription upon Ireland during the last war, although that country was then a part of the same political entity as Great Britain. Presumably no such division of a single political territory into areas subject to Conscription and areas not so subject would be possible in Canada; but the considerations which led to it in the case of Ireland are almost as forcible in this country.

Statesmen Deal With Facts

It is quite as useless to criticize the attitude of Quebec towards the war in 1939 as it is to criticize the attitude of Southern Ireland towards the War in 1914-18. Such things may be proper subjects for moral judgments by public speakers and newspaper editors in places where such moral judgments are popular; but to the statesman and the politician they are merely cold, hard facts which have to be taken into consideration in the formation of policies. The cleavage of opinion between Southern Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom was so pronounced that it had ultimately to be recognized by the establishment of Southern Ireland as an independent political entity—so independent that at the moment of writing it is a neutral in a war in which the United Kingdom is a belligerent. Such political separation was unfortunate enough even in the case of Ireland, which is at least a separate island from England and Scotland. It would be a disaster, both to Canada and to the British Commonwealth, if it became necessary in the case of Quebec. Conscription in 1917, whether or not we regard it as having been necessary at that time, was unquestionably a major factor in the promotion of the separatist tendencies which have since been visible in Quebec, and the application of Conscription there in 1939 could not fail to accentuate those tendencies.

Those of us whose chief desire it is to see Canada continue to exist as a strong and coherent political unity have to recognize that, in order to attain that end, we have occasionally to sacrifice other purposes which may seem to us to be important; but unless they are more important than the preservation of Canadian unity, we must not hesitate to sacrifice them.

Those who are most entitled to our sympathy on account of the impossibility of Conscription in Canada at the present time are the young men who would be relieved by Conscription of the necessity of making up their own minds as to what is their duty in the circumstances. The problem set before each one of these is very grave, and the State has to abstain from offering him any aid in the solution of it. But this is part of the price that we have to pay for our relative—though only relative—security. If we had an enemy within a couple of hundred miles of our coasts, or across an imaginary boundary line running through our prairies and mountains, it would doubtless be easy enough to secure general consent for compulsory military service. But few Canadians would be willing to accept that condition even for the sake of the national unity which it tends to bring about.

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can the downfall of these two tyrants be assured with the minimum of loss of innocent lives.

Only then will we be set free again to build whatever form of society we wish, under whatever leadership we choose—always remembering the lesson that Hitler and Stalin have taught us for all time: that gangster methods, torture, murder, arson, falsehood, can never be the agents of social progress, that they can only lead to the biggest gangster seizing the machine and enslaving society. Whether we want to build Communism, Socialism or Christian brotherhood we must always retain some control over our leaders, and they can only be chosen for leaders if they show humanness and kindness, and respect for the sanctity of the individual. If we learn even this much from the experience of the past twenty-five years, if we destroy the leadership of Hitler and Stalin, this war will be worth while and the world may breathe again.

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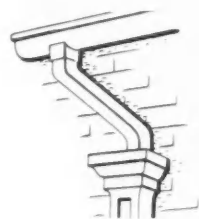
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WEEK IN CANADA

Appointed:

CHARLES F. W. BURNS, to the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto. Said Ontario Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn in announcing the appointment: "The government is very pleased to be able to make this appointment. Mr. Burns has won a deservedly outstanding place in the business world of this province. He is young and enthusiastic, a keen student of educational matters. The importance of youth in a position of this kind is now well recognized and I am certain that Mr. Burns will more than measure up to the confidence we have placed in him."



Son of H. D. Burns, assistant general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Charles F. W. Burns is 32, a member of the brokerage firm of Burns Bros. & Denton, Limited, Toronto. For 2 years he attended the University with the governing administration of which he will now be entrusted.

Opposed:

PAUL GOUIN, leader of Quebec's Action Libérale Nationale Party, "to any participation in the Empire's wars." Younger son of Sir Lomer Gouin, long-time Minister of Justice at Ottawa, Paul Gouin last week addressed a crowd of some 1,000 people in Maisonneuve Market, Montreal. Outside the hall, hundreds more gathered to listen to the speech through loud speakers.

Gouin had this to say of Canada's

participation in the current European war: "I refuse to accept this inept theory that when Britain is at war, Canada is also at war. I think that the surest way to stop wars is to force all those—ministers and members of parliament—who lead nations into it right into the front line trenches!" On conscription: "We oppose the recruiting of youths, not only French-Canadians, but also our English-speaking fellow citizens. Prime Minister Mackenzie King, Justice Minister Lapointe, and Dr. Manion, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, all have said there would be no conscription. But Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister at the time, said the same thing in 1914. You'll be told there will be no conscription, but that's the old story. Don't forget, too, that it was Union Government that introduced conscription in 1917 and I see now, by the papers, that there is talk of another Union Government in Ottawa. Beware!" Causes of the war: "...the diabolical machinations of international finance." Final plea: "I would like this huge meeting to be an unequivocal warning to the Members at Ottawa that they should know that Quebec is against all military participation in wars of Empire. We don't want that tragic adventure of 1914-1918 repeated again."

Mr. Gouin was firm in his conviction that no one in Canada should be drafted to fight outside the Dominion, that Canada should, however, show "active sympathy" for Britain and facilitate enlistment in the Imperial Army. Deliveries to Britain should be on a C.O.D. basis, in English bottoms. French-Canadians were ready to defend "our territory" but "any other means will meet with our determined resistance."

Granted:

TO MAJOR-GENERAL L. R. LAFLECHE, Canadian Deputy Minister of National Defence, extended sick leave. Brought about by unremitting attention to the work of the Department, ill health last week compelled Major-General LaFleche to vacate his desk and imperative orders from his physicians will probably keep him absent for several months.



Col. MacLachlan
Photo by "Who's Who"
Appointed Acting Deputy Ministers in the Major-General's absence were LIEUT.-COL. DESROSIERS, vice-president of Imperial Tobacco Co., and COLONEL KELLOGG SINCLAIR MACLACHLAN, general manager and director of Fraser Companies, Ltd., president and director of the Restigouche Co., Ltd. Lieut.-Col. Desrochers served with distinction in the Great War, was awarded the Distinguished Service Order, commanded the 163rd Battalion in garrison at Bermuda and served with the 22nd (French-Canadian) Battalion. Dur-



PAUL GOUIN
(See "Opposed" col. 1)

ing the Great War, Colonel MacLachlan was supervisor of the production and distribution of explosives for the Imperial Munitions Board.

Tagged:

ARTIE SHAW, crown prince of swing and idol of the jitterbugs, with a summons at Fort Erie, Ont., by Carlyle Teck Smith.

It seems that Mr. Smith had engaged the maestro of jive to play at Crystal Beach on Labor Day, which was the official closing date of the amusement centre, and the rug cutters, some 1,500 strong, clustered around like swarming bees. Everything was strictly on the up and up until midnight when Shaw and Smith could not reach an agreement about the terms of payment and so the swing master led his band—right off the stand. All 1,500 swing fans went berserk, windows were broken, furniture was smashed and finally the police were called to restore order.

So last week as Artie Shaw was passing through Fort Erie, Ont., en route to Cleveland from the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, Carlyle Teck Smith with a flourish presented him with a summons asking \$5,000 for breach of contract, \$5,000 for loss of money due to the departure of patrons and including, for good measure, a slander complaint.

Correction:

Last week this space, in recording the incident of Dr. Erich Windels, German Consul in Canada, and his statement on the torpedoing of Canadian shipping, credited the story to Ralph Allen, staff writer on the Toronto Globe and Mail, rather than to Harold Dingman, Ottawa correspondent of that paper. We have been firmly but courteously reminded that while the mistake was "undoubtedly unintentional" it was, nevertheless, "incomprehensible" and we hereby hasten to correct it.

THE NATION

M.P.'s Confident

BY R. W. BALDWIN

TAKING it all in all, members of Canada's wartime Parliament are returning to their homes this week reassured and confident.

They arrived last week under a cloud of doubt; doubt as to how far the short momentous session ahead was going to reflect unity or disruption in the nation; doubt as to where the Government itself stood; and in some quarters doubt of the competence of the Government to carry out the task ahead.

All three causes of nervousness have been swept aside. The tiny dissenting group—so small that it couldn't even muster a sufficient number to demand a recorded vote on the issue of peace or war—was swamped under a wave of unanimity which threw the total resources of Canada into the struggle ahead. Those who can remember the days of 1914 recall that there was no such show of unity at the beginning of the last war, despite the wave of patriotic hysteria sweeping sections of the country.

These same veterans of Parliament recall another factor important to remember. The Parliament of 1914 heard complaints from all quarters that Sir Robert Borden and his Government were not moving fast enough, not organizing Canada to win the war.

To those who have sat in the galleries of the House of Commons and have talked with groups in the corridors during this past eventful week those cries ring familiarly.

CANADA took a whole week to declare war. There are those who believe that such delay was unnecessary. There are others who believe the declaration when it did come was unnecessary. The answer to both these criticisms is obvious. If the Government felt that these things should be done in order, and in keeping with a pledge to the country, it has made no whit of difference to the organization of Canada's war machine.

That such a war machine is rolling,

slowly perhaps but with perfect smoothness, has been apparent for some days to those in the capital. Orders-in-council tabled in the House, show that precautions and provisions which in 1914-18 were not taken until months, in some cases years, after the opening of the war, are already operating. Ottawa is, in fact, a reassuring place for those who are or were fearful of inaction.

But it is only a beginning. The \$100,000,000 voted by Parliament is only a flea-bite in the vast appropriations that will follow before the show is over. A war-time Price and Trade Board has been set up picked from the front ranks of the civil service. Its powers as well as its personnel are likely to be extended and strengthened when the Government gets to grips with the profiteering problem. Meanwhile the Canadian Government has made an early start on its policy of economic stability to withstand the shock of war time.

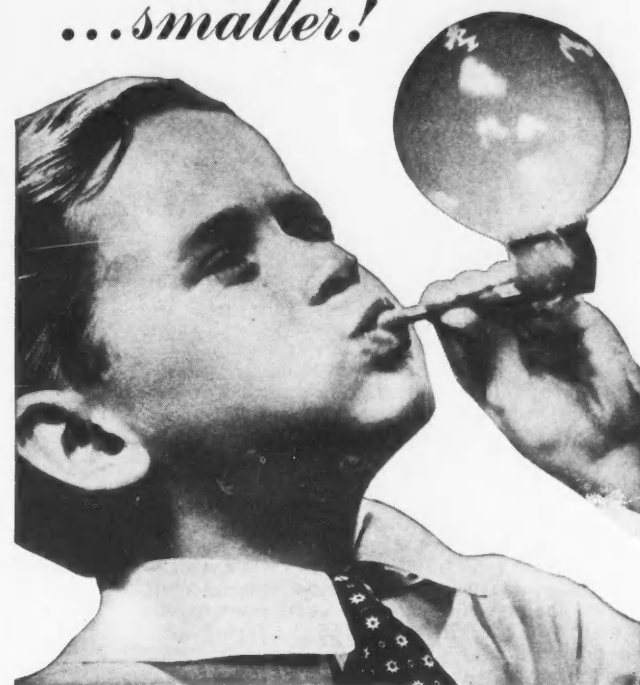
(Continued on Page 9)



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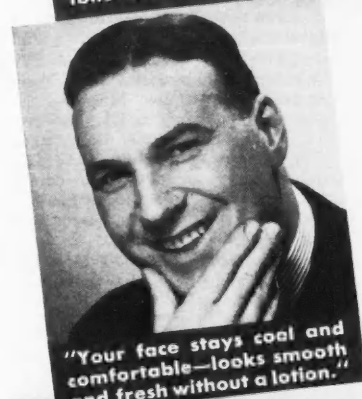
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Ralston Is Back

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

ONE of the immediate results of the reborn European conflict has been the restoration to public life in Canada of a gentleman universally known in his native Nova Scotia, and in political circles generally, as "Jim" Ralston. The "Jim" is just a short cut, and moreover, a token of real affection. His full name, with well-earned appendages, is Col. the Hon. James Layton Ralston, P.C., K.C., C.M.G., D.S.O. (with Bar), LL.D., D.C.L. Soon he will be again entitled to use another brace of initials which were his in the past, "M.P." This array of letters indicates that he has lived a full and useful life, and has not been without honor in his own country.

From a material point of view few Canadians of today are serving their country at greater personal sacrifice; and it is a sacrifice in more senses than that of income. The portfolio he has agreed to undertake, that of Minister of Finance, has taken an appalling physical toll in the way of death or disability of its incumbents during the past two decades. All the courage and initiative Col. Ralston showed as a soldier will be demanded of him in the civil responsibilities he has now undertaken. It is well known that so soon as Hon. Charles A. Dunning was finally convinced that he could no longer carry on in that office, the Prime Minister desired that Col. Ralston should become his successor; but the latter had no desire to return to public life. Only the outbreak of a new war convinced him that acceptance was an imperative public duty.

Col. Ralston's career has been one of the most brilliant and successful in Canadian annals. For many decades the Maritime provinces have given famous public men to the service of Canada, and today he stands foremost among contemporary figures from that region. Like the most famous of the early statesmen from the seaboard, Sir Charles Tupper, he is a Cumberland product, and a self-made man in the best sense of the word.

His career must be considered in three aspects: legal, military and political. He was born on September 27, 1881, at Amherst, N.S., where his father conducted a grocery. It was the wish of the latter that the boy should continue in the business with him, and after education at the Amherst Academy young Jim was sent to a business college for a term with that end in view. But weighing out sugar did not fit in with the lad's ambitions, and his mother was equally anxious that he should enter on a professional career. It so happened that Mrs. Ralston had a cousin, Hance J. Logan (afterwards Senator), who was already a member of the House of Commons, and a successful lawyer with offices at Amherst and Parrsboro. Mrs. Ralston and Mr. Logan put their heads together, and finally the father was persuaded to allow the boy to read law in the office of Logan & Jenks, preparing for graduation at Dalhousie University Law School, Halifax.

On the Way Up

Senator Logan has always been extremely proud of the student he was responsible for launching in the legal profession. The lad was a whale for work, and even undertook the task of looking after the fires and keeping the office clean. He studied early and late, and in 1903, at twenty-two, he was called to the Bar of Nova Scotia. For the next nine years he practised at Amherst, and his abilities were soon recognized. Within a year or two he was appearing before the Supreme Court at Halifax, and at the age of twenty-seven made the first of many appearances before the Privy Council in London. In 1912 he removed to Halifax to join the law firm at that time headed by Hon. A. K. MacLean, K.C., now president of the Exchequer Court of Canada. Overseas service interrupted his career, but after the war he speedily climbed back to an outstanding position in the courts. Finally, in 1931, he was invited to come to Montreal and enter one of the most noted law firms of that city, which then became Mitchell, Ralston, Kearney & Duquet. Gradually all the senior counsel work of the firm fell into his hands, and in 1935 he had to face the alternative of giving up politics or curtailing his law practice. He chose the former course. His duties have lain in corporation practice, and have involved directorships in a large number of leading financial and industrial concerns, including Barclay's Bank. Obviously Col. Ralston is making immense material sacrifices in accepting the Ministry of Finance.

As a young man Col. Ralston took an active interest in the militia, and when the war broke out he was a captain in the 85th Highlanders. In 1916 he gave up his practice at Halifax—which the war had tended to increase rather than diminish—and went overseas as major and adjutant of his regiment. Once in France, Ralston saw a great deal of fighting. He was in the engagements of the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele and Amiens. All were bloody affairs; he was twice mentioned in despatches, and at Amiens on August 8, 1918, he was severely wounded. He was in actual command of the regiment at the time, and eleven days later was gazetted lieutenant-colonel. He continued in command until the demobilization of the 85th in 1919.

In 1922 the newly-formed King Administration decided to utilize his abilities and war experience by appointing him Chairman of the Royal



COL. HON. J. L. RALSTON
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

Commission on Pensions and Civil Re-establishment. His colleagues were also officers who had rendered distinguished service, the late Col. Walter McKeown, M.D., of Toronto, and Col. Arthur E. Dubuc, a famous engineer and now Chairman of the Harbor Board of Canada under the Minister of Transport. The Commission sat in every part of Canada, took evidence on countless phases of the problems involved, and their voluminous report influenced future policy.

Law Leads to Politics

In Nova Scotia practice of law goes hand in hand with the vocation of politics to perhaps a greater extent than in any other section of Canada. It was natural that once young "Jim" Ralston gained recognition in his native Amherst, he should try his luck in the latter field. In the elections of 1908 he was chosen Liberal candidate for Cumberland, and was beaten by another young lawyer, also destined to become Minister of Finance, Edgar N. Rhodes. Two other young men, marked down for fame, were for the first time candidates in that campaign—Right Hon. Mackenzie King and Right Hon. Arthur Meighen—who were successful. But young Ralston had to wait eighteen years before he became their colleague in the House of Commons.


He did not give up politics because of his initial defeat. In 1911 he was elected to the Nova Scotia Legislature and held his seat until 1920. Then defeats began again. He ran unsuccessfully for the Legislature in 1920 and 1925 and in the latter year his old rival, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, swept the province and became Premier. At the federal elections of 1926 he again tried for the House of Commons and suffered another defeat. But Mr. Mackenzie King was determined to have him in his cabinet, and appointed him Minister of National Defence. A seat was found in Shelburne-Yarmouth where he was elected by acclamation. By this time he was a noted public figure, though he had never sat at Ottawa before. He was re-elected for the same constituency in 1930 but his party was defeated.

During his five years in opposition he served as financial critic, a task for which his experience as a corporation lawyer fitted him admirably. In that capacity he had to face two very able Finance Ministers, Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, and his old Amherst rival, Hon. E. N. Rhodes. His speeches were notable for their lucid and dispassionate analysis, and commanded the respect of opponents, even though they disagreed. In fact, from the day he entered the Commons Col. Ralston became popular with members of all shades of opinion. He refrained at all times from forensic brawling. As can be imagined, his announcement prior to the general elections of 1935 that he was retiring from politics was a matter of dismay to Liberals. As it was generally assumed that the Liberals would regain power, it appeared that he was giving up a sure thing so far as political advancement was concerned. It was even pointed out that he would have the reversion of the Liberal leadership, which, since he is seven years younger than Mr. King, meant that he would probably be Prime Minister some day. He was mindful, however, of the fact that vast rewards, in the practice of law awaited him, and he had a growing family. That remained his attitude up to August 31 of this year.

Mr. King's Quandary

Col. Ralston's retirement from public life in 1935 had one interesting outcome: Mr. King was without an eminent personage to present before the electorate as his future Minister of Finance, and turned in his need to Hon. Charles A. Dunning, who, despite the fact that he was not a candidate, agreed to return to the office he had held for a brief time prior to 1930.

Col. Ralston is tall, lean, dark-eyed, clean-shaven, not unlike Hon. W. D. Herridge in appearance. Both men have the distinction of having lost their hair in studious pursuits, but neither has attempted to assist nature with a toupee. Constitutionally even-tempered and affable, Col. Ralston was, while a young lawyer in Amherst and Halifax, the merriest of souls, a great hand with a comic song, and an adept in amateur theatricals. His performance of strenuous duties will be lightened at least by a sense of humor.



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What Will The New World Do?

BY CLARIS EDWIN SILCOX

THE process of education in world affairs proceeds with devastating rapidity. We shall soon be able to pronounce Polish names with some measure of phonetic skill, and even the nations of the "New World" will shortly emerge from their isolationist Fool's Paradise and see the cosmic proportions of the present world struggle in the light of the ancient but ever-modern doctrine of the "balance of power." That doctrine was incorporated first into the historic diplomatic policy of the Vatican which was thus able to preserve a large degree of peace in Europe. It was then adopted by England's Cardinal Wolsey, who saw the strategic importance of England's insularity. Ententes and alliances, both holy and unholy, were the rule until after the War of 1914-1918, when the world made a brave effort to replace the system of the balance of power with an organ of collective security—the League of Nations. The League proved ineffective for several reasons—the repudiation of its own child by the United States of America, the uncertainty of Russia in the years immediately following the revolution, the suspicion of Germany and *revanche* movements, the inner tensions of the great powers, and especially the hesitancy of the smaller nations to accept to the full their responsibilities for the enforcement of peace.

Then came Hitler, Manchukuo, the Rome-Berlin axis, Ethiopia, the Austrian Anschluss, Munich, Albania and now Poland.

Old Balance is Gone

It was Munich that destroyed the older system of the balance of power, probably forever, and the cards were reshuffled. At first, Great Britain and France were leagued against Germany and Italy, and Russia shrewdly saw what seemed to be its

chance to succeed to the role of Great Britain as the determinative factor in any new balance of power. Great Britain and France struggled to detach Italy from the Rome-Berlin axis, while His Holiness the Pope probably used his spiritual power in the interests of some stability, always looking askance at any alliance which might include Russia. Now Great Britain, France and Poland are allied against Germany, while the two other great European powers remain technically neutral. Russia and Italy seem, for the present, to be "paired." It is difficult to see how Italy could line up with Russia, although war creates for nations as for individuals queer bedfellows. The continued neutrality of the one may depend upon that of the other. If they both remain neutral during the period of the war, they may have a decisive voice in determining the future of whatever is left in Europe afterwards. Verily, they shall have their reward. But if both get into the war, on opposite sides, how much of Europe will be left? Then, where will the balance of power be resident? In Asia, or in the Western Hemisphere?

New World's Duty

Had the United States, after the World War of 1914-18, entered the League of Nations and through the Pan-American Union provided a full and understanding leadership of the nations of the Western Hemisphere, the balance of power would have been on this side of the world. The Atlantic Ocean would have done for England from the days of Cardinal Wolsey until recently. But the United States was unwilling to accept so heavy a responsibility even though its burden was only commensurate with its new status in the world of

nations, and out of that refusal came, in part at least, the continuous unrest, the emergence of the "isms," the recoil against democracy, the dictatorships, the breakdown of collective security, the depression, the cockeyed, irrational world in which we have been living. All that is just spilt milk, but is it too late now for the New World to be whipped into some semblance of unity so that it can, in the name and for the cause of democracy, wield the balance of power and prevent the world from being governed by a fascist Italy or a Communist Russia, should the fortunes of a long war turn against France and Britain? Or should European civilization collapse, could the New World prove strong enough to exercise a restraining influence upon Japan? Many things may happen during the next ten years, and it is not entirely impossible that the balance of power in Europe might ultimately pass into the hands of Russia. In that case, what would be the status of the Catholic Church which has fought so vigorously against so-called atheistic communism? It is not reassuring to think of a world in which the spiritual forces would be practically silenced, or forced into what would be, at the best, a "catacombs" existence.

Americas to the South

It is such questions as these that give peculiar relevance to "Americas to the South," by John T. Whitaker, who was the representative of the Chicago Daily News at the disarmament and London conferences, the "blood-bath" in Berlin, the death of Dolfuss in Vienna. (Macmillan, Toronto, \$2.75). Mr. Whitaker was with the Italian army in Ethiopia, with both Franco and the Republicans in Spain, and he was through the Austrian Anschluss and present at the rape of Czecho-Slovakia.

After Munich, he asked to be sent to Latin America, for he felt that the next sinister developments might take place on that continent, and in this book he shows us how Germany and Italy have sought to wrest the hegemony of Latin America from the United States. It must be remembered that before the last world-war, South American countries, while politically independent, were historically colonies of Spain and Portugal, culturally colonies of France and economically colonies, for the most part, of Great Britain, while always protected by the Monroe Doctrine. During the war, the United States began to dominate the economic scene, and since the war Britain and France have tried to regain their former status, while Germany and Italy have become their most vigorous and at times savage rivals.

Mr. Whitaker shows the methods used by Germany and Italy to secure trade, especially the way in which the Aski mark was utilized by Germany, and the powerful Italian banking system was placed at the disposal of such countries as Peru. He mentions too how the Peruvian government was assured of 5,000 Japanese soldiers, resident in Peru, available in case of emergency. He outlines for us how the Nazis whipped German residents in Latin America into line by much the same methods that they tried in Canada, and how, in Brazil at least, Vargas stopped them. But he also shows how well, on the whole, they succeeded, and what measures the United States will have to take to prevent the southern continent on this hemisphere from not only passing under the economic hegemony of Germany, but also providing the aerial bases from which Germany can blast the Panama canal, control the Caribbean and eventually bring the United States to its knees. Was it

not Dr. Karl Muck of the Boston Philharmonic who is reported to have said during the last world war that America was a fat pig, ready for the sticking?

Although this book was published but a few weeks ago, it is already in some respects out of date. Hostilities have broken out, and what will happen to trade between Latin American countries and Germany? Or between Latin American countries and Europe generally? It may be already too late for the United States to act effectively to stop the Nazi penetration of Latin America, unless the British and French fleets are able to prevent the passage of goods except those which they wish to pass. Such effective interference may throw Latin America once again into the arms of the United States, but it may at the same time create much irritation if Latin American countries find themselves unable to sell much of their produce anywhere. The situation on this hemisphere is critical for us all, but it is particularly critical for those who cherish the American "dream" or "illusion" of isolation.

The last chapter in this book should be read and re-read by all statesmen in the Western hemisphere and by American congressmen before they make their momentous decisions. Many sentences deserve quotation, but these in particular:

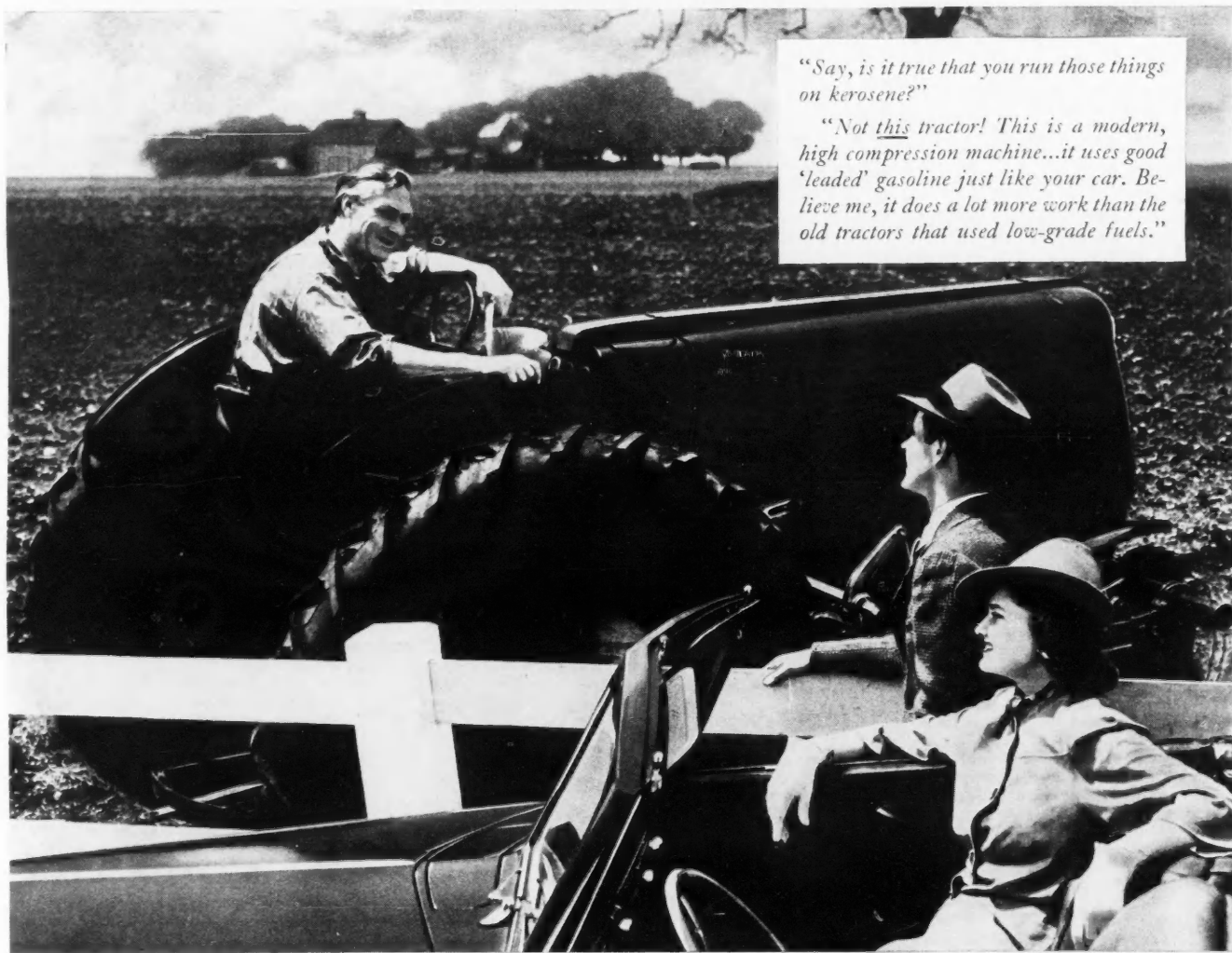
"The balance of power has passed to the Western hemisphere—the balance stands between two evenly divided groups and shifts the decisive weight against the would-be aggressor. . . . Whether they are prepared for it or not, the stockbrokers of Wall Street, the tenant farmers of Arkansas, the meat packers of Chicago, the Ford workers of Detroit, the Georgia and Florida crackers, the oilmen of Oklahoma, the miners of Montana, and the string-tie orators of Washington, D.C., hold the destiny of the world in their hands. . . . However they decide will be historic."

"The people of the United States must make their decision whether to exercise the balance of power position which history in its slow evolution and science in its rather startling progress have forced upon Washington. They can close the common front, or they can stand on neutrality and isolation. They can see the rising strength of Germany, Italy and Japan as a potential threat to their own peace, prosperity and happiness, or they can decide that the United States remains secure within its own economic boundaries. But however they decide the issue, they must not blink the facts. The destruction of the balance of power in Europe is a fact. Hitler is a fact. And out of these two facts emerge dangers which the United States must face—dangers which we have never had to face before in the period since we have been a major world power—risking the greater envy of our neighbors."

"If we have our Munich, it will be somewhere in the Southern continent. Any attack upon the United States must come by way of South America, from bases established in former democracies which have gone the way of Franco Spain."

Here is warning enough! Henry IV of Germany went to Canossa. Neville Chamberlain went to Munich. It will help neither the United States nor Canada to criticize the "surrender" of Munich. For the policy of Hitler is one of piecemeal conquest of the world, and the United States faces its Munich now. Can it afford to see its real friends destroyed or rendered as innocuous as the Czecho-Slovakians and then be forced to face an enemy grown even mightier when it is isolated and alone, or will it awaken and pull its own chestnuts out of the fire before the process gets impossibly hot.

We shall see what we shall see.



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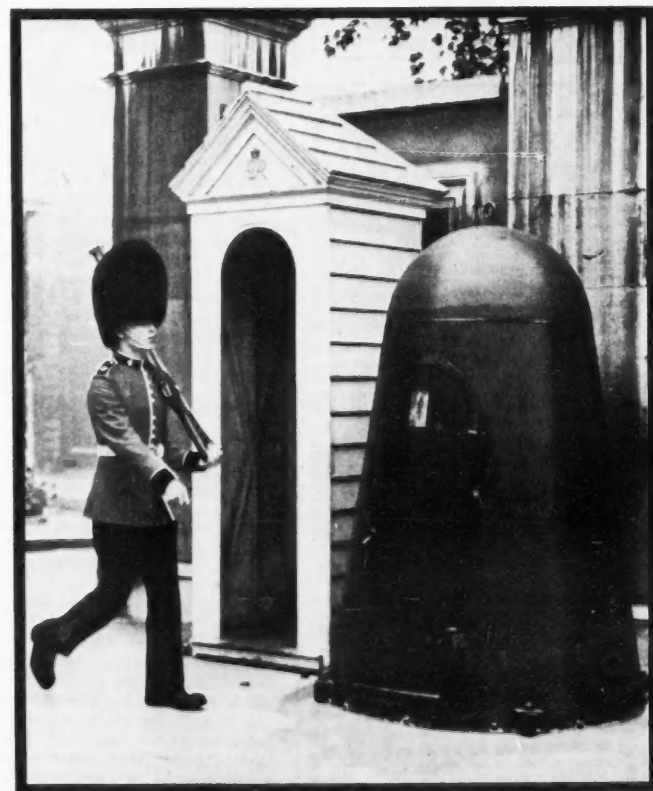
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STYLES CHANGE in sentry boxes as War breaks out in Europe; left, the ceremonial type and right the new bomb-proof shelters which have been taken into use. The scene is outside Marlborough House, London residence of Queen Mary.

The Inventor Looks At War

BY H. DYSON CARTER

Mr. Carter, who is a resident of Winnipeg, is a consulting invention specialist, a member of the Chartered Institute of American Inventors, and the author of the very successful volume, "If You Want to Invent."

VIEWING the stupendous armed forces now engulfing humanity in a second world struggle the inventor is forced to an amazing conclusion. In a whole quarter century of peace he can find no important inventions contributed to the armies. It has taken this period for industry and its engineers to make full use of machines and materials invented before 1914. The prospect of one side or another gaining the advantage by a "surprise of technique" is hardly conceivable.

For the inventor cannot point to one suggested super-weapon which might shake this conservative attitude. I find the leading inventors in every field unanimous. Countless thousands of improvements and perfectings have been made to the war machine, but there are no new inventions reported from the laboratories.

This situation is in striking contrast to that of 1914. Principal among the new weapons of that year was the Tank. That lumbering and unreliable monster proved to be of unguessed strategic value. It could have doomed trench warfare, an accomplishment infinitely greater than its first apparent use—terrorising the enemy as a grotesque form of cavalry immune to bullet and bayonet. But the inventor of the tank was too far in advance of industry. In mass attacks near Cambrai and Amiens the Allies could assemble only 500 machines.

Today in Europe there are 20,000 tanks, ten times that number of military tractors and over half a million motorized units. These machines are sized to carry everything from machine guns to huge batteries. They can swim, drop from airplanes, travel 60 miles an hour and faster. But they are only improvements. They are still tanks, no longer a fearsome novelty.

No Novelty in Skies

What of the war in the skies? Inventing the airplane as a military arm was not done by pioneers in aviation but by an unknown Allied pilot. Bored with observation flying this true genius took a crude grenade "upstairs," lit the fuse, tossed it at an objective and invented the Airplane as a piece of artillery. Instantly the high commands recognized the importance of this discovery. It required nearly three years before airplanes could be mass produced and used to lay down aerial barrages.

Yet in 1917 and 1918 France alone turned out thirty thousand aircraft! This is probably near today's production limit. Modern bombing planes are vastly improved, especially in

GATHER YE ROSEBUDS . . .

WELL, today I'm twenty-three—
Just what does that mean to me?
Only that I've this in store:
Next year I'll be twenty-four;
After which, if I'm alive,
I shall then be twenty-five.
—Here young man, you'd best be bolder—
Otherwise you'll just be older!

JACK EWING.

range, but it is questionable whether they have gained over defense. Inventors have concentrated effectively on the problem of removing the bomber as an overwhelming weapon. Like the tank, the plane is a familiar menace.

Specialists in chemistry are unable even to hint at much that is startling in the field of explosives. Here again industrial facilities and raw materials have proved more important than inventive genius. There have been advances in aerial bomb explosives but these have not been startling. The super-explosive is yet to be found. Chemists have every reason to believe that destructive limits have almost been reached. In this field the "inventing" has come from tactical experts who have adjusted the relative

value of the old ground batteries with incessant fire power to the new flying gun fleets with their intermittent projectile range of a thousand miles and more.

Gas of Little Value

In chemical warfare the news is likewise far from sensational. Where is the promised gas that would wipe out cities and armies as a candle is snuffed? There is no such poison. The chemical weapon lost its frightfulness early in the last war. In 1918 it was being used in quantities few civilians ever suspected. Almost half the artillery shells laid down in the last battles had poison charges!

Gas thus became a factor complicating war and greatly increasing its expense, especially in cities. The only "invention" here is the recognition that gas is powerless without machinery to spread it, without aerial and ground batteries, that is. Gas has not been used in any of the little wars recently waged. It is a dangerous boomerang. Its production puts an unbearable strain on chemical industries needed to turn out explosives. All the plants in the world cannot produce enough gas to wipe

out large cities in a single attack. Chemists cannot really invent raw materials.

Great changes in warfare have been brought about by applying one of the Roman inventions: good roads. Armies are now fairly independent of railway lines. Road repairing machinery (an invention of peaceful days) used in Spain showed how futile is the bombing or shelling of roads other than mountain passes. The modern army can move itself with extreme speed. Railways to the front are no longer vitally essential.

Defence Has Gained

Perhaps in defence tactics the inventor has recently contributed most. Positional warfare was replaced by the war of lightning movement, but only until the Maginot Line replaced the trench. But is this a modern invention? Lazaire Carnot, commander of the French revolutionary armies and scientific genius of the eighteenth century, first proposed this defence for the young Republic. His "Carnot Wall" had everything but today's refinements in concrete and guns.

The inventors are not mistaken. It

has taken 25 years to catch up to them. War today will begin where it left off in 1918, shifted into higher gear.

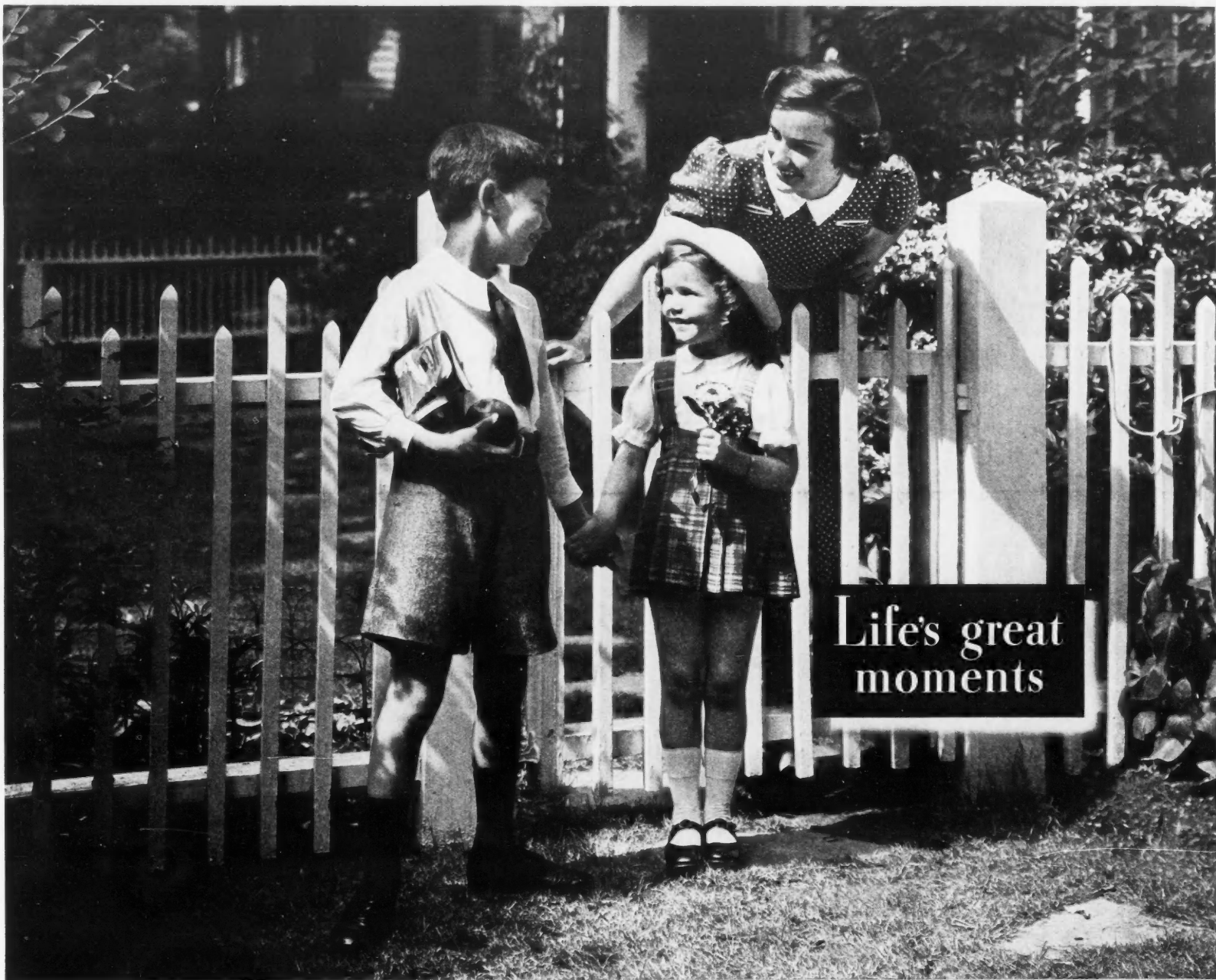
One deduction is significant. The super-mechanization of warfare once led us to believe that machines are supreme, that factories, steel and chemicals would decide the outcome. Nothing could be more misleading. In the last ten years inventors have been forced to consider Man. The bewildering complexity of new bombing planes, tanks, torpedo boats and other weapons is largely due to elaborate precautions to overcome the frailty of the human machine.

The great change in warfare has been in speed. But there is a limit to the tension human nerves and muscles can endure. There is also a limit to the fighting value of automatic controls. Armed conflict is still a struggle between men, hidden though they are inside machines. Today as from time immemorial the decision will go to the nation whose people have the greatest endurance of brain and body.

This is the prophecy of the inventor. He should know. It is a conclusion comforting to our democracies, for we have not whipped our minds into servility. Free men fairly armed can still vanquish slaves.



SIR JOHN REITH, of London, England, chairman of Imperial Airways, in Canada to inspect Trans-Atlantic operations and Trans-Canada Air Lines routes, spent some of his time at Jasper Park Lodge where the cameraman found him in genial mood with his family.



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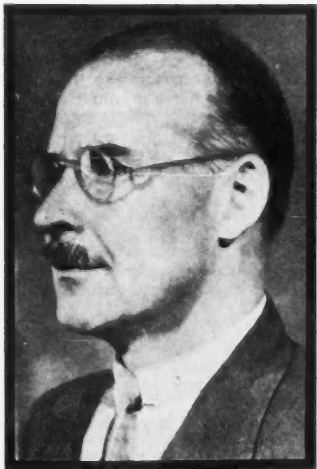
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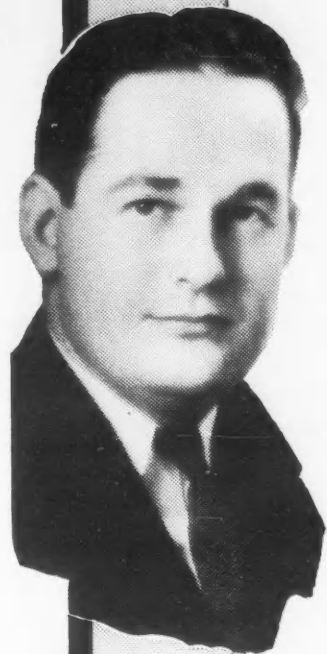


RODERICK S. KENNEDY, well-known story-writer and journalist, has been appointed editor-in-chief of the Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal. He was born in Montreal, educated in England, and has worked on farms in both Eastern and Western Canada.

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

Why Hitler Must Fight

BY B. K. SANDWELL

"The New German Empire," by Franz Borkenau. Macmillan. \$2.25.

THE thesis of Dr. Borkenau's book is that the nature of the Nazi régime is such that it must continually expand in order to maintain itself, and that expansion becomes more difficult the longer it goes on. The expansion is effected by means of military power. But the requisite military power can only be maintained by constantly seizing the resources, and especially the gold, of new victims. The longer this process goes on, the more obvious its character becomes to all the future victims. The turning point, in this author's opinion, was reached when the régime found it necessary, owing to its imperative need for more gold, to take actual physical possession of the truncated Czecho-Slovakia instead of contenting itself with controlling it indirectly through a local party favorable to Germany.

Dr. Borkenau apparently thinks that this was not the original plan of the Germans when they took possession of the Sudetenland. But when they found nothing but an indefensible military frontier between themselves and the gold reserves of Prague, the temptation was irresistible; they needed gold more than anything else, and they simply walked in and took it, without any regard to their own principles of racial self-determination or to the pledges which they had given at the time of Munich.

Writing not long before the outbreak of the present war, Dr. Borkenau predicted that the Nazis must inevitably continue this program of expansion, the only alternative being that the régime must collapse. Re-armament in Germany to be of any value must keep pace with the re-armament of other nations financially much stronger than herself. But Germany is not a naturally rich country, and needs to import great quantities both of food and of raw material. She cannot, even with all her devices

of exchange and barter, greatly increase the demand for German goods abroad. She has tried a score of successive devices for obtaining imports without actually paying for them, and each device succeeds for a time, then fails, and has to be replaced by a more difficult device to be carried out in foreign countries which are constantly becoming more alarmed, suspicious and hostile.

The march into Prague, Dr. Borkenau points out, marks the definite transition from the policy of indirect permeation, resulting in annexation under at least the appearance of self-determination, to the policy of main force. But it had to come sooner or later, for the sad fact remains that for Germany to confine her expansion efforts to territory already occupied by people of German birth would effectually prevent her from realizing the objective of economic self-sufficiency which is the chief aim of the Nazi régime. The areas occupied by Germans are of great strategic importance, but they do not constitute a self-contained unit capable of all kinds of production, like the territory of Russia or of the United States. The Germans are therefore compelled to aim at economic domination of other areas occupied by non-German people. But the character of their régime, and the nature of their relations with the rest of the world, are such that they cannot avoid seeking a considerable measure of military dominance in all countries which fall under their economic control. For the point is that they must have the economic resources of these territories at their disposal in time of war as well as in time of peace, and in order to ensure that control they are compelled to take away even the semblance of political independence from the controlled areas and to occupy them with German troops and fortify them with German fortresses.

The ultimate realization of German aims involves, in Dr. Borkenau's opinion, the breaking of the power of



STORM JAMESON
Author of "The Captain's Wife"

Britain, France and the United States. Germany "could never, in the long run, put up with the existence of a democratic country." The author's conclusions are optimistic. Even if fascism succeeds in destroying democracy, it cannot, he thinks, be a durable form of government. "An empire which rules entirely by force is the worst of horrors. But fortunately the worst of horrors can never last for long, even if it succeeds for a time." The Nazi régime may break up the whole of the old western civilization. But if it does it will not establish itself upon the ruins. Nazi Germany will merely be the pace-maker for some other régime not yet discernible.

Sylvia's Story

"The Captain's Wife," by Storm Jameson. Macmillan. \$2.75.

BY JESSIE McEWEN

THIS book is published in England under the title of "Farewell Night; Welcome Day," not a very significant title, but quite as enigmatic as the tale itself. The farewell is a lengthy and gloomy one, the welcome, brief and austere.

There is nothing easy and smooth in Storm Jameson's stories. Her people are vigorous and harsh; they are puzzling and awkward and cruel. However, as if to compensate her readers for their patience with her uncompromising people, Miss Jameson gives them lightness and beauty in her writing. Her sentences are shapely. She has no mere aptness for words and phrases; she has a musician's sense for full and resonant tones. I like her heating, steady rhythm; so must everyone who reads her. It is one of her outstanding characteristics as an author.

"The Captain's Wife" is not part of the expansive "Mirror in Darkness." It is a book by itself, but it deals with persons one has met before, especially, but from a different point of view, in "A Richer Dust." Recall that domineering, grim old ship-owner, Mary Hervey, who had a daughter as tight-lipped and stern as herself. She was Sylvia, disobedient and resolute in her course, and this is Sylvia's story. No one shares it with her, not even her son Jake, who in his short life of nineteen years, suffered much anguish that was as deep as hers, and who had as valiant a will as hers. Neither does her daughter, Mary Hervey, named for her grandmother she never saw, grow in the tale until she overshadows her mother. And yet she might have, for she, for all her achievements, was as frustrated as her mother. And poor William Russell, boorish and mean and as rugged as the sea he sailed for sixty-one years, is no more than a piece of "book property." He is a foil for Sylvia's bursts of wrath. One is mildly glad that he had Annie, of unknown character and position, to welcome him when he went to London and to send him love when he was on voyages. Poor William, indeed, and one smiles a little complacently when he boasts and bellows—and darts his socks with exquisite niceness.

Perhaps the story is not as completely Sylvia Russell's as it appears as one reads. It is not; it is Mary Hervey's. She does not enter the story until she is dying, and then she is so nearly imprisoned by death that she can say nothing, but nevertheless she pervades the whole story. The spiritual kinship between her and Sylvia is very strong. For all her resolve to despise her mother, to forget her, to hate her, Sylvia Russell never escaped her shadow. When she was old and shrunken in her bed, her daughter, Mary Hervey, made that discovery, a startling one to her, but one that gave her a glimmer of understanding of her mother.

This reviewer has no ambition to explain or interpret "The Captain's Wife." If she had, or if any reviewer had, it would be an unfulfilled ambition. The story does not need interpretation. It is not clear in its purpose or its characterization. It reaches anti-climax rather than climax, but it is, without a magnificent story. Think of some of the great pictures you have stood before; think of some of the great music to which you have listened. Have you or your masters interpreted them to your full satisfaction? It is not likely, and "The Captain's Wife" is of them. You do not have to understand it to enjoy it. It is drab and monotonous; it is hard and enigmatic; it is never wearisome; it never drones either in tone or event; you leave it with a sense of having been in close association for some time with a strong, self-willed, audacious, haughty person by the name of Sylvia Hervey Russell, who in her mother but not in her children had some clue to the purpose of living.

BOOK OF THE WEEK

Horse and Buggy Lawyer

BY G. W. HICKS

"Country Lawyer," by Bellamy Partridge. McLeod. Toronto. \$3.

WHEN Samuel S. Partridge was practising law, one of the steadiest and most lucrative of his sources of income was correcting the errors made by justices of the peace, notaries and country squires, none of whom needed any more than a one-vote majority over his opponent to hang out his shingle and compete with accredited lawyers who had spent some eight years learning the profession. One justice of the peace drew up a bill of sale whereby a backwoods citizen, for and in consideration of six dollars and one yearling heifer, sold, assigned, transferred, conveyed, and delivered to a neighbor the following property: "my wife, named Mary, white with brown mole on left cheek, 38 years old, and weighing about 160 pounds." But Mary ran away and the buyer came to Samuel Partridge and wanted to know his rights. He seemed greatly surprised and not a little wounded when it was explained to him that human bondage has been abolished since the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863. "But how's a feller gonna get him a wife?" he asked dejectedly.

Samuel Partridge went to Phelps, New York, from Rochester shortly after the United States Civil War and just a breath of time after he had been admitted to the bar. Already he was married with one child and another on the way when he heard of what was said to be an excellent place to tack up his shingle. The excellent place was Phelps, and he proceeded there hot foot. The first question he asked when he alighted from the train was: "Is there a lawyer in this town?" The answer was: "Well, sort of—in a way." Shortly after that there was another lawyer in Phelps, New York, and he was no "sort of—in a way" lawyer. For Samuel Partridge liked Phelps and Phelps soon took the earnest young man to its bosom. He wanted a small cottage, but had to take the only place available: a sixteen-room mansion set on an acre of ground for which he paid \$3,500. When, fifty years later the house was sold to settle the country lawyer's estate, it brought exactly what he had paid for it—\$3,500. In the intervening half century eight children had been raised in the old house and the first to be born was paid for out of the young lawyer's initial fee as a professional man. Samuel Partridge received fifty dollars for defending five young men who, in a burst of patriotic zeal, had lighted a huge bonfire in the main street. After paying for the new baby, he had twenty-five dollars left over.

The story of the country lawyer is told by his son, Bellamy Partridge, who worked with him as law student and partner and who has gathered his material from the voluminous records left by his father. In a somewhat nostalgic chronicle of life in a country town between the Appotomax and Sarajevo, the younger Partridge does not adhere to the dogma that life was better then, or fuller; merely that, more secluded and less regimented than life today, it gave greater scope to the development of the individual and of the flavor of the community. With the coming of the paved road and the horseless buggy and the motor bus that ran "every hour on the hour," the country town was beset by that bumbling leveller Regimentation and the idiomatic country community died in a wane of carbon monoxide gas. Interred with it was the country lawyer. And none took his place—for that place had ceased to exist.

Author Partridge depicts his father's character and chronicles his life with sympathy and discernment. He groups around Partridge Senior as varied and human a collection of personalities as has been confined between the covers of a book. They behave exactly like the human beings they were. He portrays his father as a man who was intensely interested in his fellow man; who was devoted to his family and his profession; who took a keen and active interest in politics; who went to church because it was the thing to do and whose prayers resembled his legal papers: they had no holes in them and no superfluous words. When Samuel Partridge practiced, specialization was unheard-of, for he had no great clientele from whom he could pick and chose. All day long, one after the other, he would deal with questions arising under contracts, torts, decedents' estates, domestic relations, negotiable instruments, bailments, fraud and deceit, justifiable error, trespass, ejectment, injunction, mandamus, partition, foreclosure, defamation of character, false arrest, breach of promise to marry, and so on through the gamut of human emotions and possessions, human capers and strays. The country lawyer was at once father confessor and legal guardian.

"The Country Lawyer" is easily the most human and most humorous family chronicle since Clarence Day's "My Father" series. The greatest apprehension that can be felt for the book and the effects it might have is that, because it is so good, it might start a conflagration of "lawyer" books much akin to the prairie fire of "doctor" books that Victor Heiser's "American Doctor's Odyssey" set ablaze.



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"THE COUNTRY LAWYER GOES TO CHURCH"
From an illustration for "Country Lawyer".

A Book For Our Times

BY W. S. MILNE

"Ararat," by Elgin Groseclose. Mc-
Clelland and Stewart. \$2.50.

OCCASIONALLY one comes upon a novel that departs from beaten tracks, and, after holding the reader to devour it at one sitting, makes him put it down thoughtfully, with a feeling that an enlargement of his ideas has taken place. Writing as I do less than an hour after reading "Ararat," I cannot say how long the feeling will stay with me. I have learned to be canny in my literary judgments, and reluctant to commit myself wholeheartedly in praise, for I have often found that a book that merely does an honest job reasonably well is so far above the ruck of common fiction that it makes for rashness. It will call forth a momentary outburst of enthusiasm from a reviewer, sated on run-of-the-mill fiction, that is out of proportion to its real merit. Perhaps rereading will make me less enthusiastic about "Ararat." However, at present, I can say only this. I think this is a great book, one that will have more than the brief life of a popular best-seller.

I think it is great because it deals with universal problems, the problem of man's destiny and the problem of man's will. It offers no new solution to these problems. Its solution is a very old one, so old that it requires courage to present it. The answer was known to the Psalmist, who looked to the hills as symbol of his help, and so it is fitting that the mountain on which the ark rested should dominate the scene of this moving story.

The story starts with a Turkish massacre of Armenians in 1895. Less than a tenth of the population escape into Russia, to found a new village within sight of Mount Ararat. They are led by a gaunt and simple-minded American missionary, an ex-cowboy from Texas, Amos Lyle. The little community undergoes various vicissitudes for thirteen years, until again dispersed, this time by the Russian government. The scene shifts to St. Petersburg, where we meet a young aristocrat, Lieutenant Markov. Lyle is a grotesque and unworldly figure, with a childlike faith in God, and complete submission to His will. Markov is his opposite in every way, save in his intellectual honesty. He is a believer in the sufficiency of the human will. The book takes Markov through the war and the revolution. He escapes from a Red prison, and makes his way south through Armenia, with the intention of getting to America. He and Lyle meet, and a force higher than either entwines their destinies. These two men are

magnificent character studies. Markov in his intensity and complexity reminds one of a hero of Dostoevsky. Lyle is the first missionary I can remember meeting in fiction who is credible and likeable. He is presented in all his grotesqueness and impracticality, with his great tuneless voice, and fondness for sentimental revival hymns, his queer blend of ignorant cow-hand and inspired prophet.

Lest I have given the impression that this is a purely philosophical novel, let me hasten to say that there is a love-interest and considerable excitement of the sort that the movies can best do justice to, all legitimately introduced as part of the main theme, which is the reconciliation of man's will and God's, expressed not in any Pollyanna fashion, but triumphantly affirmed in the midst of savage war—springing, incidentally, out of ruthless nationalism, professing to champion its people beyond its borders. This is a timely book, which stands as far above the ruck of contemporary fiction as Ararat above the Armenian plain.

The New Books

GENERAL

"The Vanishing Frontier," by Philip H. Gossett. Ryerson. \$3.50. A book of adventurous reminiscences in Canada's Farthest North by the author of "Red Hunters of the Snows" and "Arctic Trader."

"Beware of the English," a compilation by W. G. Knop. Musson. \$2.50. If you want to know what a dreadful race of people the British are, read this collection of articles and cartoons about the British culled from German newspapers.

"The Spirit of French Canada," by Ian F. Fraser. Ryerson. \$2.75. A study of French-Canadian literature since 1850.

"Germany's War Chances," by Dr. Ivan Lajos. Ryerson. \$1.25. The author has gone to German official literature for proof that Germany can't win the war.

FICTION

"Arizona," by Clarence Budington Kelland. Musson. \$2.25. A novel of the American southwest in the days preceding and paralleling the Civil War.

"The Ownley Inn," by Joseph C. Lincoln and Freeman Lincoln. Longmans, Green. \$2.75. The Lincolns, father and son, unite to write a salty Cape Cod story which has the added excitement of a real mystery.

"Lustrous Pearl," by Shore Leith. Nelson. \$2. A tale of China by the author of "Sampan Smith."

M.P.'s Confident

(Continued from Page 4)

EVEN a war-time emergency has not completely robbed Mr. King of his facility for smothering his meaning under words, but Conservatives, C.C.F. and Liberals alike are ready to admit after the last week that he knows what he means himself and that his actions today are speaking more loudly and more convincingly than his speeches. It took the Prime Minister three hours last week to explain the meaning of the Speech from the Throne to a rather bewildered House. It took him another five minutes the following day to explain the significance of his three-hour speech. When that significance was fully realized he received a sweeping tribute and endorsement from both House of Commons and Senate.

To those still fearful that this Government may hold back where it should go forward there are many reassuring passages in that long pronouncement of the Prime Minister made to a hushed House that hung on every word. The man who a few days before had told members of other groups in the House that the responsibility of Government would continue to be borne by himself and his cabinet appealed—and his appeal carried the ring of sincerity—not only for constructive suggestions but constructive criticism. Mr. King, it is said, holds the view that national government at the moment would rob the House of Opposition groups which have a vital part to play in war time.

BUT there was another and more significant motive behind his remarks. He went on to say that before long the people would be clamoring for the Government to do this and do that and coupled this remark with the promise that those clamors would not be ignored.

This is perhaps the most reassuring pronouncement that Parliament Hill

has heard in the last week. If the Prime Minister and his Government have held back in some things where it might be thought they should go forward the key to the situation seems to lie in these words. Unless the fortunes of war make it absolutely vital, the Canadian Government will not rush public opinion and endanger the present unity of the country.

If democracy in its broadest sense can live not only after but during the titanic struggle on which Canada is embarking, the Government is determined that it shall be given every chance. That "if" is a big one. Democracy permits certain individual rights which are not consistent with the necessities of war. But if those rights can be surrendered voluntarily with the consent or rather by the demand of a free people, the spirit of democracy can be kept alive even if some of its forms go by the board temporarily.

The Prime Minister left no one in doubt of his determination to bring in necessary war measures as necessity dictated but he hopes and believes that such necessity and the people of Canada will dictate at one and the same time. Canada's war time policy is an expanding policy. Its original form may be unrecognizable before Parliament meets again but there are few doubts left that it will meet the emergency as it comes.

One refreshing sidelight on the week's session has been the few attempts to rationalize. French members who last session made heated orations against the increase in defence estimates and declared for Canadian neutrality at all costs simply accepted the new order of things. There were a few who tried to show why their stand was consistent. For the most part they simply expressed, like Georges Heon, the fiery Frenchman from Argenteuil, their willingness to "sit on their nationalism for the time being."

"Hello, Daddy!"

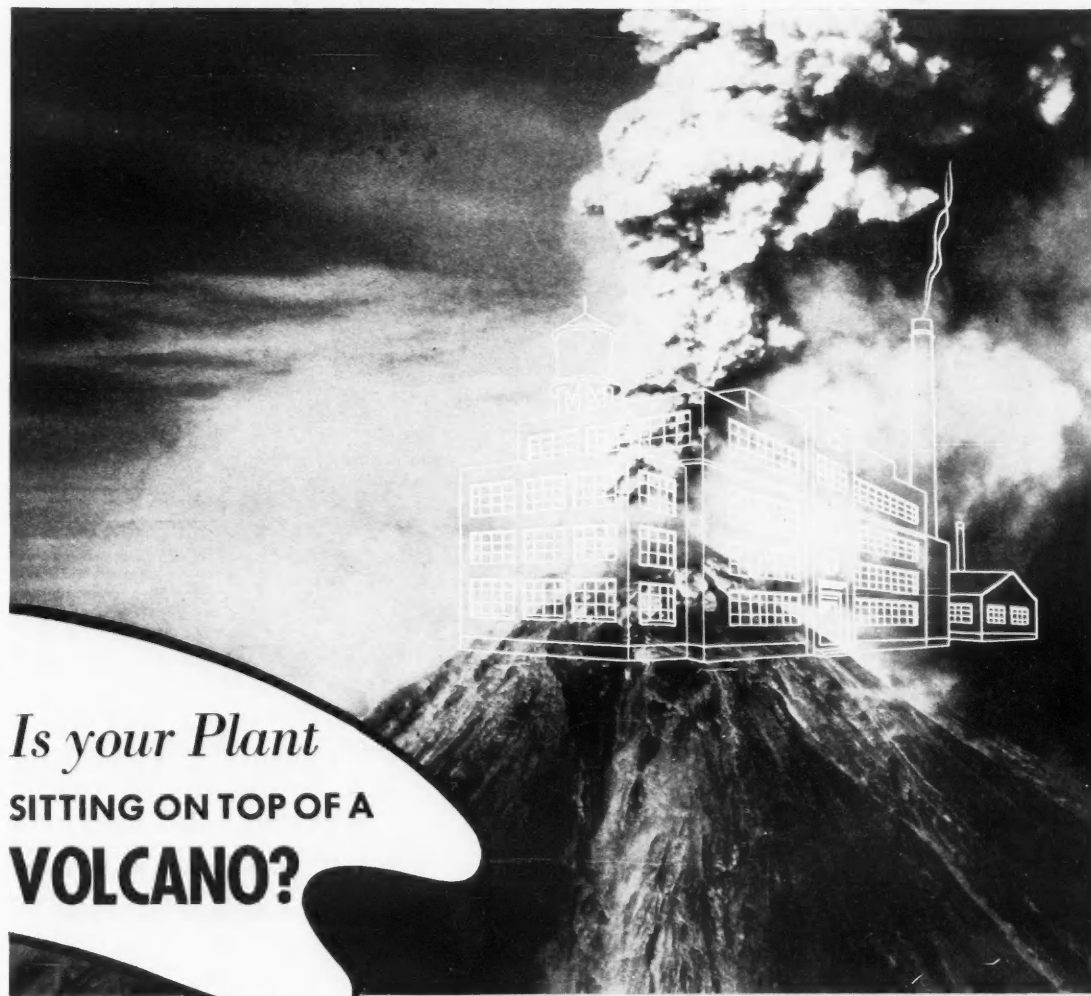


Daddy was just back from a sales trip to the Magdalen Islands on Canada's eastern doorstep. To him it was routine. To little Ruth it was a chance to stay up late and hear stories...

"Twice as many people live on that ridge of Davy Jones' Locker as in the Yukon", he told Ruth and her mother; "yet they have no newspaper, no movie, few roads. It takes real seamanship to bring a ship in safely. Wrecks? Why, years ago a shift in the wind put 37 schooners ashore there in an hour! The islanders used to be cut off from the world for months. They got so peeved about it that they filled a barrel with letters to the Governor General and everybody, and set it adrift with a sail marked 'Winter Magdalen Mail'. It had the desired effect. Today the islands are one of Canada's most difficult air mail landings; but the intrepid air-men get in..."

His wife said, "So do Imperial salesmen!" She might have added that Imperial salesmen visit all the out-of-the-way regions in the Dominion from Labrador to the Yukon. No outpost is too remote, no hardship too great; for it is their mission to see that no one anywhere is without tobacco, the solace of solitude.

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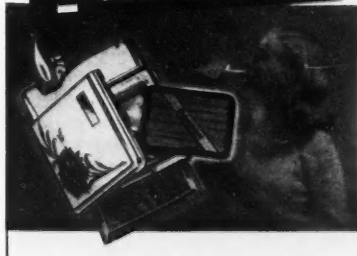
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She's using it on the golf course, but it's just as suitable for the street or afternoon tea. It's called LADYPACT and combines a genuine RONSON lighter with powder-box, puff and mirror. The sort of appointment to cause others to say, "Isn't that stunning!"

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"No Match to Safe." "Replace matches with lighters wherever possible."
(Quoted from publications of the National Board of Fire Underwriters)



AHHH NOW, Hetty! You'll feel a lot better when you've swabbed off that rust. It is annoying to have your bath water infested with swarms of rust, but we must learn to keep stiff the upper lip.

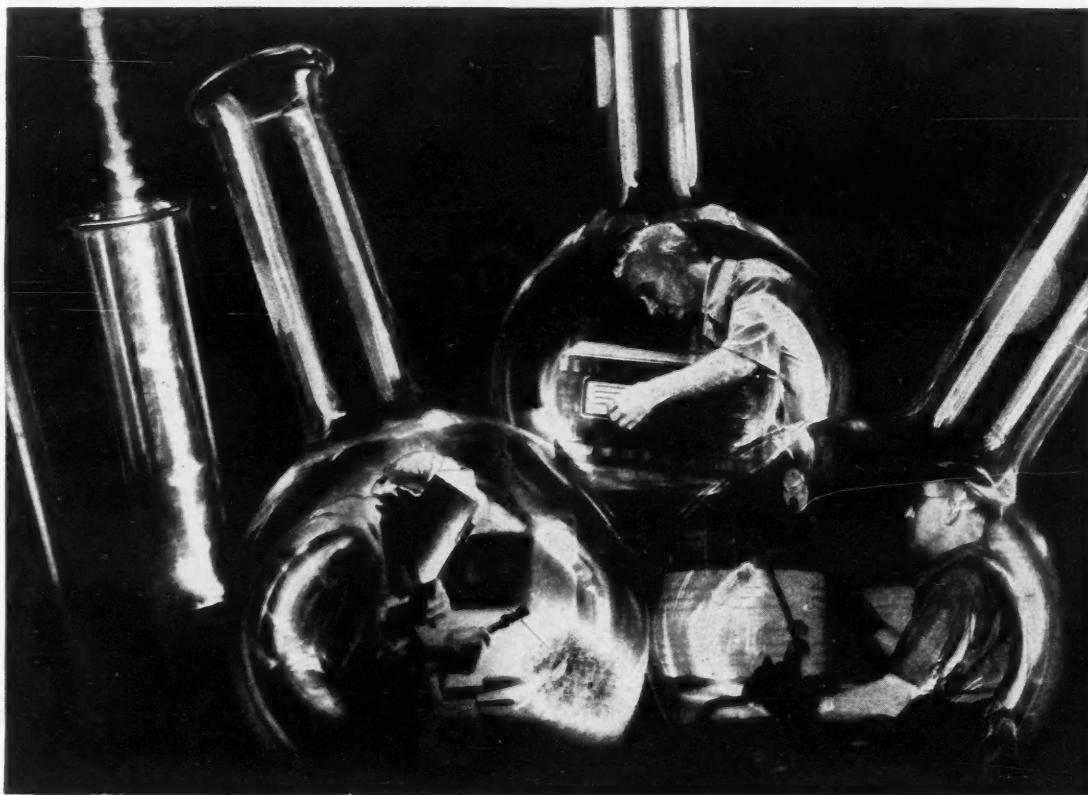
All the rust that's been annoying you in your bath and your laundry must come from somewhere... and we're pretty sure it comes from the inside of your hot water tank! Now you know what'll happen eventually—there just won't be any more "inside" to your tank! And that's when Father will get his feet wet messing around in the flood. Then maybe you can tell him about "Monel" Hot Water Tanks. Remember—they're guaranteed for 20 years, they won't leak, they'll keep your hot water clear and sparkling. Call your favourite plumber and he'll tell you even more about these economical tanks!

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THE LONDON LETTER

The Nation Is Resigned and Resolute

BY P.O.D.

London, August 28.

PITY the poor correspondent at a time like this! There is just the one great and terrible subject that seems worth writing about—the subject that engrosses almost everyone's mind and energies. And yet whatever he says of it is likely to be made nonsense by the events of the next few hours, to be reduced to triviality and remoteness by the swift rush of fate.

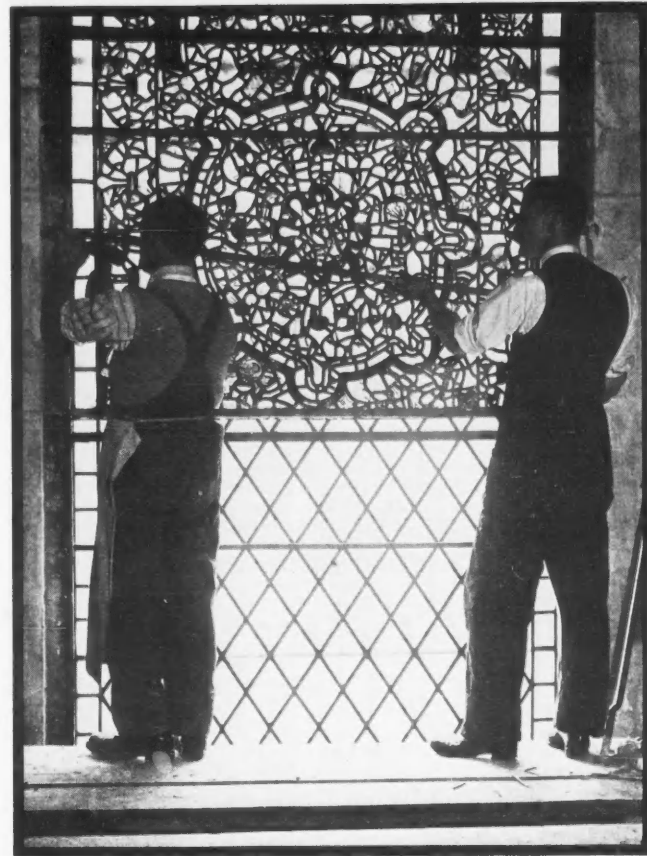
Just now we are all waiting in fascinated horror for the big bomb to go off. We can see the sputtering fuse, the spark getting nearer and nearer to the detonator. It is like the horrible things that happen in bad dreams. One watches spellbound but helpless. And yet—even yet one goes on hoping. Something may happen at the last moment to prevent the final catastrophe.

Something—but not another Munich! That is a way out that no one wants to see the Government take. Did I say "no one"? I was forgetting dear old Uncle George Lansbury, who suggested in the House on Thursday, when Parliament reassembled, that Mr. Chamberlain should fly to Moscow to confer with Stalin. Even the Socialists laughed.

The mood of the nation in this fateful hour, so far as one can gauge it within the narrow radius of what one sees and hears and reads, might be described as a resigned and resolute pessimism. People expect the worst, and are prepared for it, or preparing fast.

There is, of course, no sign of panic—not even on the part of poor old ladies in the country who have been informed that they have to look after invading hordes of children from the London slums. They accept it all as part of war.

But is there panic anywhere? It is true that our newspapers tell us of the fear and excitement that are sweeping Berlin and Rome, as contrasted with the complete calm of London and Paris and Warsaw. But I imagine that ordinary people in totalitarian countries are behaving very much like those in our own, with resignation and courage—hating it all, but getting ready. Europe is pre-



PRICELESS TREASURES of the past have been removed to places of safe keeping throughout England. Here are workmen removing the famous Five Sisters window, which dates back to the 12th century, from York Minster.

paring to meet its weird, and the ordinary citizen must meet it, too—poor devil! He has no choice.

In the Theatre

Let us talk about more cheerful things, while there are still some cheerful things left to talk about—however trivial they may seem. The theatrical season, for instance, London theatrical people are going on with their plans for the autumn, just as if Herr Hitler were still painting houses, and Herr Von Ribbentrop still selling not very good German champagne.

Among the new announcements is one to the effect that Robert Sherwood's "Petrified Forest" is likely to be seen here at last—the international situation permitting, of course. Or perhaps even if it doesn't permit. The London theatres did carry on through the last war, so why not through the next one? People must be entertained. The harder the times, the more obvious the need for it. And this is one excellent play which London, for some queer reason or other, has not yet had a chance to see.

It is four years since Leslie Howard made his big New York hit in the part of Alan Squier—you know, the down-and-out poet and dreamer who comes to the Black Mesa Bar on the edge of the Arizona desert. Owen Nares is to play the part here. He is at present on tour with Fay Compton in "Robert's Wife" until Christmas. The plan is that there should be a short tour with "The Petrified Forest," beginning in the end of January, and that the play should come to the West End sometime in March. It ought to be a success, but then—well, you never really can tell.

Another play about a bar is "Saloon Bar," in which Gordon Harker does a tough, humorous, door-to-door salesman, who finds himself mixed up in a murder mystery. The entire action takes place in an old-fashioned "pub" somewhere between Oxford Street and Shaftesbury Avenue. It is all very Londonish, as you might expect with Harker playing the big role, and is said to be going big in the provinces. It is now playing Birmingham and Blackpool, and is to come to London about the middle of next month.

In another fortnight or so Jessie Matthews and Sonnie Hale should also be appearing in London in a new musical comedy called "I Can Take It." We all talk American now—even in Parliament. It is to open at the Coliseum. The piece has already had a successful provincial tour of six months, but it has had to be enlarged for the Coliseum stage.

The story concerns a film-star and her "stand-in"—both parts being played by Jessie Matthews. Sir Oswald Stoll, the owner of the Coliseum, is said to be very keen about it, and to think that he has another "White Horse Inn." But that's the sort of fellow theatrical producers are, full of simple-hearted enthusiasm. Otherwise they wouldn't be theatrical producers, I suppose.

Windmill Branch

One of the pleasant features of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings in this country is that it has a section devoted to the preservation of windmills. You might think mere windmills rather beneath the notice of a society concerned chiefly with ancient and historic buildings—though some of the windmills are

ancient enough. But, as a matter of fact, the windmill branch is a very active one, and has some very distinguished members. Philip Guedalla and A. E. W. Mason, the novelist, are among recent recruits.

The leading spirit is said to be a London engineer, Mr. Rex Wailes, who has made a hobby of windmills ever since he was a lad in Lincolnshire. That is windmill country. So are the Sussex downs. In fact, you find windmills scattered about most parts of England. But they are growing fewer all the time. There are said to be about 200 still in use, but every year ten or more drop out. At that rate another 20 years should see almost the last of the great wooden vanes turning so slowly and rhythmically against the sky. The mills will still be kept as picturesque landmarks, I suppose, but they will be monuments—not windmills.

At the same time, it is amazing how long some of those queer old industries persist, even in the face of modern methods and machinery. Up to six or seven years ago there was a woad-mill in operation at Boston, in Lincolnshire. Think of it—woad! The stuff the ancient Britons used to paint themselves with, when they wanted to be particularly ferocious or particularly fascinating. I have never been quite sure whether they did it to excite their lady-friends or depress their enemies—or perhaps both.

It seems that long after woad ceased to be a popular cosmetic in this country, it continued to be used in more ordinary ways as a blue dye. Then indigo came along and, being a stronger blue and cheaper to manufacture, it put woad out of business. But not without a struggle. There were even laws against its use in Tudor times. But you can't keep a good dye down, and indigo finally won. Now, of course, they make it synthetically out of coal-tar—as they make nearly everything else.

Sorry I didn't know about that woad-mill at Boston soon enough. It would have been well worth a visit—if only for the fun of rubbing a little on one's chest, and getting an idea of what an ancient Briton really looked like in his war-paint. But perhaps the chest would have to be shaggy as well as blue, and that is rather a large order for modern man. Not many of us can manage to work up much resemblance to a Bedlington terrier or a Kerry Blue.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. C. W. McLean has returned to Montreal from St. Patrick, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. E. Aldous Wians, who was her guest for some time. Col. McLean and Miss Morna McLean have also returned to Montreal.

Mrs. R. P. Baker, with her two daughters, Audrey and Jocelyn; Mrs. Lucille McRae Paul, with her daughter, Bebe, and Mrs. Lefevre Baker, with her daughter, Rosemary, have left Vancouver for New York. Later they will place their daughters at Branksome Hall, Toronto.

Mr. F. H. Barlow, K.C., and Mrs. Barlow, who after attending the meetings of the Canadian Bar Association in Quebec City were the guests for a week of Prof. Henry F. Armstrong and Miss Dorothy Armstrong at their house, The Grove, Lighthouse Point, Metis Beach, have returned to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Melville White have returned to Toronto after a holiday at the seaside.

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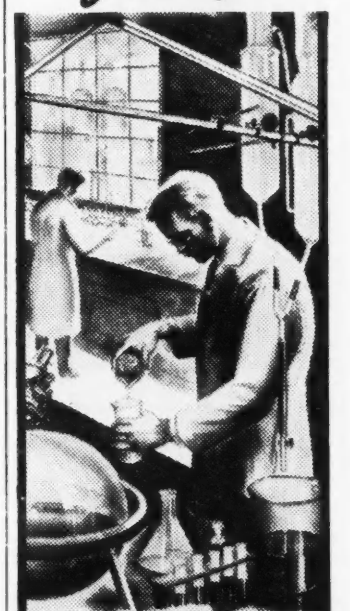


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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 16, 1939

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

War's First Effect Is Rise in Markets

BY ALBERT C. WAKEMAN

Earlier crises having produced the liquidation, the actual declaration of war promptly released its constructive force in the commodity and stock markets.

While there has been much talk of government control, no government can regulate itself out of the influence of world trends in commodities and money rates.

Rising prices and money rates, advancing stocks but declining bonds, are normal and almost inevitable accompaniments of war. The only doubt is as to how far the movements will go, and how conditions may vary from industry to industry and from country to country.

MUCH was written in recent months about the possible effects of war upon our industries and investments. Those forecasts were so highly conditional, upon the eventuality of war itself, and upon the kind of war, that they could not be very definite. Now that we have the fact of war, it is possible to go farther.

The fear of the British Empire being jockeyed into an unfavorable military position is largely dispelled, though not entirely removed, by the actual circumstances of the war. The declared neutrality of Russia, Japan, Italy and Spain limits the force and the fronts with which the allied powers have to deal.

Even with these limitations, a long and bitter struggle is in prospect, and we must become wedded to a war-time economy. Should other powers be involved later, we can only hope that British and French diplomacy will be able to maintain an equality or supremacy. But such a change, by converting nations which are now neutral to combatants, would further greatly affect the world's economy.

Doubts Dispelled

This largely explains why commodity and stock markets which had weakened during the earlier war scares, advanced sharply after the actual commencement of hostilities. Fear of the unknown had caused the declines. When the circumstances became known and appeared reasonably favorable, the markets tried to anticipate the price rises and business activity which usually accompany war.

The thorough liquidation effected by the earlier crises therefore enabled the entire emphasis to be laid on the upward trend. During the first week of war, commodities advanced by nearly ten per cent and stocks by over ten per cent in New York. Advances in Canada were greater, because our currencies went to a discount in New York.

Whatever internal regulations may be adopted by a combatant nation, they cannot override the basic forces which are turned loose by a major war. It is an interesting commentary that the entire recovery program, involving many billions of dollars of public expenditure in the United States, failed to inject as much life into commodity and security markets in so short a time as did the declaration of war in Europe.

Commodity Rise

What war inevitably brings, regardless of internal controls, is an advance in commodity prices. On the one hand there is an increase in demand, not through an increase in the number of consumers, but rather through the consumption of munitions, the destruction of property, and a degree of waste in nearly every sphere of activity, all of which makes for an insistent need for commodities and services. While on the side of supply there is interference with sources, drainage of man-power, and expropriation of property and equipment for war work.

A war-time market is nearly always a seller's market, because the need of the buyers tends to become more insistent, and the seller feels that he always has the choice of waiting longer for a still higher price. It is true that the end of every major war sees excess stocks dumped on the markets, while at the same time industrial production is being restored to normal, but that can hardly be avoided, because no combatant can foretell the extent nor the term of its pressing need.

This experience will undoubtedly be repeated, regardless of how many nations are ultimately involved. In the absence of a gold currency, we may have some difficulty in laying hands on a suitable yardstick of prices, but the currencies of neutral nations such as the United States, Sweden and Switzerland serve for the time being.

Any degree of depreciation in our own currency further magnifies the price advance in this country. The Canadian government may take whatever steps it will regarding the price of sugar in Canada, but it cannot dic-

tate the price at which the growers of Cuba or Guyana will sell the raw material, and therefore it cannot prevent any rise which they may be able to obtain in the world competitive market being charged to Canadian buyers, with a possible extra cost on account of depreciation of the Canadian dollar.

We Shall Pay More

Canadian producers will likewise insist on receiving the benefit of advances in world prices for what they export. There may be a lag in the trend of prices for commodities and services which are wholly or chiefly domestic.

The principal commodities for which we will likely have to pay more, in accord with a general advance in world levels, are sugar, rubber, cotton, silk, tobacco, tin, steel, cocoa, coffee and tea. The manufactures which we import heavily, such as textiles, machinery and chemicals, will gradually follow the upward trend of the raw materials. The commodities which we export, chiefly wheat, live stock, meats, butter, cheese, lumber, paper, nickel, copper, lead and zinc, will bring us a compensating increase in buying power.

The principal repercussions of a commodity price change are on the relation between the producers of sensitive commodities and other classes in the community. A rise in basic commodities benefits their producers, while those people who are dependent on manufactures, salaries or investment incomes tend to suffer.

Such a trend, however, will merely compensate the primary producers for their hardships of the long depression years, during which farmers, fishermen, etc., have had a struggle to exist, while government workers and others with stable money incomes enjoyed an abnormal purchasing power through low prices. If the movement goes far enough, we will again experience the sharp advances which came about 1916 in the last war; if it goes further, there will be a demand for a rise in wages.

Interest Rates to Rise

A warring government cannot prevent a rise in interest rates any more than it can prevent a rise in commodity prices. It wants to borrow if at all possible, and if it borrows externally it subjects itself to a rising interest trend in the external markets, while if it has to finance at home it must use the inducement of attractive interest to meet its needs. Some control of foreign exchange may be adopted to conserve funds for home needs, but money rates pervade the entire fields of business and investment, so that the influence of the general level cannot be evaded.

There are several billion dollars of United States and British capital in Canada, some of it being in liquid form, while Canadians in turn have many hundreds of millions in United States and other external securities. Our money rates have to follow those of New York and London, else we risk a flow of capital away from Canada, which would be disastrous at this stage.

Advances in the rediscount rates of central banks of the United States, the United Kingdom and France have already recognized that a rise in interest rates is inevitable.

Incidental to this trend, there must be a decline in the market value of government and other "high grade" bonds. This decline also has commenced. The interest rate and the market value of an outstanding government bond of course are inseparably linked.

How high interest rates, and how low government bonds, may go, will depend on world conditions and on the specific needs of the Canadian government. If we have to raise fresh war loans on a large scale, we will most likely have to pay at least four per cent, and possibly five per cent or higher.

Dominion government three per cent "perpetuals", which last week



IN THE DRIVER'S SEAT

declined to about 80 or a 3.75 per cent basis, would on a four per cent basis be worth only 75, while on a five per cent basis they would be worth only 60. Fluctuations on bonds with maturities would of course be narrower.

Mortgages Affected

The same influences will tend to discount the values of mortgages, especially those on which the interest has been adjusted to a low rate. But mortgages as a whole have been in such a precarious position, through low values and poor markets for real estate of all kinds, that they have little to lose.

Such a rise in commodities and other costs, as would through time

restore the marketability and the value of property, would more than offset the influence of high money rates. A six per cent mortgage, which today may be worth very little through inability of the mortgagor to meet his interest and through inability of the mortgagee to accomplish anything by foreclosing and selling, could then be worth its face value.

Corporation bonds which have been floated at interest rates of from 3½ per cent to five per cent are vulnerable to declines on account of rising interest rates. Where payments are now over five per cent, there generally is some weakness or uncertainty which might be overcome during the business activity of war time, so that

(Continued on Page 13)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

A War Boom Ahead?

BY P. M. RICHARDS

IT IS probable that the depression is over—for the duration of the war. Though industry as a whole is somewhat hesitant right now about making large-scale new commitments until the situation has clarified and the prospective demands on industry are seen more clearly, and though individual industries (more especially those whose products or services are in the luxury class) will presumably experience some curtailment of demand and have to adjust themselves to the new situation, the broad prospect seems to be for a large increase in this country's productive capacity, in employment, and in public purchasing power.

Though it seems at present that Canada will not send a large expeditionary force abroad, it is certain that this country will become a very important source of supplies for Britain and France—more especially so if the United States holds to the provisions of its Neutrality Act, in which case this country is likely to be the scene of much American production for war, through the establishment of branch plants here.

The period of dislocation incidental to this major change-over in our economy is likely to be much briefer than in 1914, because of our relatively greater preparedness this time. Only uncertainty as to the nature and extent of Canada's war contribution will hold up the rapid expansion of industry. This uncertainty should disappear fairly quickly.

In addition to war business, production for normal domestic and export trade is likely to be speeded up because of the indications of a fairly sharp upturn in production costs. Raw material prices are already rising, and there is the prospect that wage scales will follow suit eventually if army enlistment and industrial activity cause a shortage of labor. Producers will tend to speed production in an attempt to "beat the gun." Also orders for future needs will be placed now by many buyers who fear that mills will soon be occupied with war orders; this is already evident in the textile industry. Fear of future inflation is another (though less concrete) factor.

Well Placed for Expansion

Canadian business is very well placed at the present time to take care of this expansion. The trend of business has been upward for months past, but there has been nothing in the nature of a boom. Bank loans are low and inventories also, and there is ample scope for expansion. Business finances are in a very healthy condition; business has long since adjusted itself to the rigors of depression and, in the process of this adjustment, has built up a strong working capital position.

This is a situation which, with the receipt of a large volume of war business, might reasonably be

expected to result in very satisfactory profits for industry and large dividends for shareholders. There is, however, the prospect of limitation of profits through governmental regulation and taxation. Purchasers of stocks may well keep this in mind and see to it that visions of war profits do not run away with judgment. But that government will control and regulate industry to the point where profits are non-existent, or nearly so, is scarcely to be expected.

For the only alternative to maintaining the business incentive of profit is the virtual taking over of the operation of industry by government itself, a procedure even less practicable in war-time (because governmental capabilities would be fully occupied elsewhere, and because the government could not afford to risk failure) than in peace-time. Business, therefore, will be allowed to make profits, but those profits will probably not be as large as some investors imagine.

Financing Strains

Besides guarding themselves against over-enthusiasm for "war stocks," investors looking to the future must also have in mind the possible effects of war strains on high-grade bonds. Despite the existence of a huge volume of idle credit, a rise in interest rates seems highly probable—and a rise in interest rates means a decline in bond prices (in fact, high-grade bond prices have already fallen). This, in turn, must mean trouble for the insurance companies and other large holders of bonds. Similarly there must be a decline in value of mortgages where interest rates have been adjusted downward in the depression years in accordance with the reduced ability of mortgagors to pay.

True, there now exists machinery for a much closer control by government of bond markets and money markets than was the case in the last war. But exercise of this control is likely only to retard the rise in interest rates as well as the general trend toward inflation that will certainly evidence itself if the war is protracted. Control will mean easier financing by the government but it will not protect the investor as regards the long term.

Investors should not overlook the fact that a great war disrupts national economies and the organization of international trade as nothing else can, and that its effects are distributed very unevenly. However, there should at least be much more efficiency and less waste in Canada's war effort this time than twenty-five years ago. Through the War Measures Act of the last war, never repealed, and the Defence of Canada regulations proclaimed last week, the government is already taking advantage of experience gained in the last war and will certainly avoid many of its mistakes.

War Restrictions On New Life Insurance

BY ARTHUR K. KEMBAR

Existing life policies are not affected by war or war service, but war clauses are now appearing on new policies issued in Canada and Great Britain.

The new Canadian clause gives full protection to the insured while in Canada, the limitations only affecting him should he leave Canada or the United States, or become engaged in military flying.

Under the new policies civilians as well as combatants, while away from this continent, can secure protection against the war hazard by paying an extra premium—initially quoted by many companies at \$75 per year per \$1,000.

Experience of the Great War, however, points to the probable increase of this extra premium in subsequent years should the war be of long duration.

FOR some time Canadian life insurance has been conducting what we now recognize was a "bargain sale" for the benefit of young men. This "bargain counter" only closed early last week when the life companies doing business in Canada decided to add a war clause to all future policies.

The extent of the "bargain" secured by young men of military age who acquired life insurance during the past few months may be gauged from the fact that policies now being issued with this war clause provide only for return of the premiums with interest in the event of the insured's death from any cause while serving in any armed force outside of Canada or the United States; and that, to be fully covered under the majority of currently issued policies, he must pay while outside these countries an extra premium of \$75 per year per \$1,000 of insurance.

Old Policies Unaffected

Back of this "bargain" reference lies a fact of vital importance to the majority of Canadians from coast to coast—and a fact of which, apparently, many people are not aware.

It is that the death benefit of practically all life insurance policies now in force in Canada today is unaffected in any way by war or war service. The adoption of a war clause by Canadian life companies has nothing to do with life insurance policies already in existence, but only applies to those issued after its introduction.

There are a few exceptions to this statement but they represent only a very small fraction of Canada's seven billion dollars of existing life insurance. Some few policies, issued during the Great War, contain war clauses pertaining to military, naval and air service outside of Canada which have never been cancelled. Then there are a number of policies in force which contain restrictions pertaining to flying whether civilian or military.

The Extra Benefits

But while almost all life policies now held in Canada completely cover the hazard from war, the two other benefits so often added to life insurance—the double accident indemnity and the total disability—do not. Under their customary terms these extra benefits are automatically cancelled when the insured joins the army. As for the civilian totally disabled in an air raid, he will collect disability income under the income disability benefit of most existing policies. But the civilian with double indemnity insurance, who is killed in the same raid, will not bring his family double the death benefit just because it was an accident.

From the war restrictions now appearing on new Canadian policies it is very evident that life insurance officials are in agreement with the much expressed popular opinion that the North American continent is the safest one in which to live today.

Summed up, the new war clause provides that the combatant who dies from any cause while outside the boundaries of Canada and the United States will not be protected under the policy; but that he will be completely protected while in these two countries, except while flying in military, naval or training aircraft. The civilian who travels or lives outside of Canada or the United States is not protected against death brought about by war; but, unlike the combatant, is definitely protected against death from all other causes while away from this country.

What War Clause Says

Although the precise wording of the war clause adopted by the various companies may differ slightly, the general form and actual intent is practically identical in all. Quotation in part of the clause as it appears in one recently issued life policy follows:

"... this policy is issued on the express and essential condition that the amount payable shall be limited to the return of the premiums paid accumulated with interest at 3 per cent per annum compounded annually, in the event that:

"(a) The death of the assured results either directly or indirectly from service or travel or flight in any species of aircraft operated for aviation training or for naval or military purposes, or

"(b) The death of the assured results from any cause while serving outside the geographical boundaries and territorial waters of the Dominion of Canada and continental United States of America in any Naval, Military or Air Force or within six months after the termination of such service, or

"(c) The assured while not serving in any Naval, Military or Air Force travels or resides beyond the geographical boundaries and territorial waters of the Dominion of Canada and continental United States of America and death results directly or indirectly from war, whether war be declared or not."

Provision is then made in the clause whereby the insured, unless he be flying in the Air Force, may in-

(Continued on Page 15)

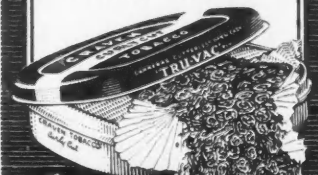


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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

STEEL OF CANADA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please tell me what you think of Steel of Canada as a buy at this time. Would the European war hinder or help this company?

—T. J. C., Halifax, N.S.

I think that Steel of Canada common stock is an attractive speculation on the longer range industrial growth in this country and that, in the meantime, it has appeal for the comfortable yield which it affords. The company, with its diversified production facilities, is a potential beneficiary from the war, for it is readily adaptable to the manufacture of war materials.

Profits in the first half of the current year were moderately under those of one year ago because of lower prices. Higher sales were insufficient to offset the price decline. Second half sales prospects are generally favorable and the year's earnings are more than likely to be in excess of the \$4.24 per ordinary share which was shown in 1938.

WAR AND MINING

Editor, Gold & Dross:

We would appreciate your opinion on the following questions regarding mining: (1) Do pre-war or war-time conditions affect mining in any of its phases? (2) Do operating mines increase production? (3) Are new developments likely to be abandoned? (4) How is the mining industry affected in general, as to purchasing of new machinery, equipment, etc?

—W. J., Toronto, Ont.

In view of the fact that Canada's mining industry was still in its infancy when the Great War broke out, it is impossible to draw any definite parallel on the effect of war-time conditions. Today, however, the mining industry is established on a solid foundation, with approximately 150 gold producers, as compared with less than a dozen of any importance on the last occasion. Further, the base metal producers also have made tremendous progress and, whereas in the last war period Great Britain had to secure most of her supplies from the United States, there is now little doubt but that the Dominion can this time supply the bulk of the metals required for war purposes.

Undoubtedly the production of Canadian mines will be considerably



R. A. STAPELLS, vice-president of J. J. Gibbons Limited, honorary director of the Canadian National Exhibition, a past president of the Ontario Motor League, and a past president of the Toronto Board of Trade, has been re-elected for the sixth consecutive year president of the Canadian Automobile Association.

stimulated. The demand for nickel, copper, lead and zinc will be heavy and prices are already climbing. The output of gold mines also is likely to be stepped up, and there is every expectation the Dominion government will provide all possible assistance and encouragement to this end. It is unlikely, however, that output of established producers will be pushed to a point which would unduly affect production once hostilities cease. Newer mines though, which are faced with reasonable possibilities of expansion over the next decade or so, could possibly carry out sufficient exploration and development at a high rate of speed, without wrecking the mines' future. The prospects, and properties on which exploration has just nicely started, may face a difficult period as their financing may necessarily be delayed. The production of iron should be greatly increased and newer development speeded up to take care of the demand for steel, one of the most vital war necessities.

Cost of production will probably shortly rise, as commodity prices usually attain their peak prices during a war. Labor difficulties were also experienced during the last war

but few expect that Canada will again contribute anything like the large number of men she did in the World War. Further, it is thought the Dominion will become a main source of supply of industrial materials, but it yet remains to be seen whether Canada's man power will be principally used for the production of raw and finished materials. At the moment the Dominion seems likely to function on an impressive scale as one of the great munition and armament sources of supply to the Motherland, all of which should result in a tremendous industrial expansion from which the country naturally stands to benefit enormously, provided there is sufficient labor and the anticipated high prices for commodities. Then on top of this there is the definite possibility of inflation with a higher price for gold.

It must also be remembered that while the outbreak of war in 1914 was unlooked for, the world this time has not been caught unprepared. In my opinion, it is questionable if the mining industry, as the result of war, would be an important purchaser of new machinery or equipment unless perhaps in the case of some of the newer producers, as mentioned above, where it would be helpful to try and push into two or three years a program of exploration, development and construction, which ordinarily would take at least three times that length of time.

DOMINION STORES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been advised to buy some Dominion Stores stock but before I do so would like your opinion of such a move. Any information or advice which you can give me will be appreciated.

—S. J. K., Sudbury, Ont.

Because severe competition is likely to limit gains in earnings, and since dividends are not an early prospect, I would say that the stock of Dominion Stores has no more than average appeal.

As a result of the economies that have been effected under the present management, a considerable improvement in Dominion Stores' operating results is likely for 1939. In the 32 weeks ended August 12, sales were 7.2 per cent larger than a year before, in spite of the fact that the number of stores in operation had been reduced 9 per cent to 431. Since a number of unprofitable units have been eliminated and sales of the remainder considerably increased, a modest profit is probable in the current year which ends December 31.

KEORA, SOUTH KEORA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Could you please give me some information about Keora and South Keora Mines? Should I sell at present prices?

—L. S. G., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Properties of both Keora Mines and South Keora were acquired some years ago by North Whitney Mines. Shareholders of the former company will eventually receive one new for five old shares, while in the latter case the exchange basis is one for three. In addition to these properties the holdings of North Whitney Syndicate was also taken over and the property now comprises approximately 283 acres, adjoining Pamour on the north and west.

It might be advisable to retain your holdings as United States financial interests have arranged for resumption of mining operations. A complete electrically-equipped mining outfit has been installed. First work will be in the vicinity of former mine workings where there is a shaft down 250 feet and a crosscut driven 1,000 feet on that level to the north and south zones. A 30-foot wide shear zone is exposed in the southern part of the property.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION

Editor, Gold & Dross:

It seems to me that Asbestos Corporation will lose some of its markets because of the war. Is this true? If it is, is it likely that they will be replaced and where is the logical place to look for new markets? I am interested in this company and would appreciate anything you can tell me.

—A. V. B., Nanawee, Ont.

Undoubtedly the cancellation of all business with Germany means the loss of one of Asbestos Corporation's valuable customers, but the fact that shipments to Germany had fallen off even prior to the war will cushion the shock. At the beginning of 1939, sales to Germany began to decline when trade with that country was put on a letter of credit basis, which means that goods had to be paid for in advance. In the first half of 1939, total shipments by all Canadian asbestos companies to the Reich fell to 3,200 tons valued at \$362,000, from 9,033 tons, valued at \$888,000 in the same period one year ago. Shipments to Germany were less than 8 per cent. of the aggregate to all countries in the first 6 months of this year; total value of asbestos shipments made to all countries was \$4,644,000.

In the past few months, business with Japan has shown a decided improvement, and if Japan continues to gain certain export markets at the expense of Germany, exports to the former country may show still further betterment. But the brightest

(Continued on Next Page)

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BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST BY HARUSPEX

The market's Long-Term or Year-to-Year trend, under Dow's theory, continues upward. The Short-Term or Month-to-Month trend, subject to occasional tertiary interruptions, such as was recently witnessed, has been upward since April 8. See price discussion below.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT—Wall Street's axiom that stocks go up when the bad news is out was never better illustrated than in last week's market action. After two years, off and on, of acute war frights and accompanying market shudders over the economic trouble that would result if war came, the actual declaration of war set off one of the most pronounced rises the averages have witnessed.

Background to the advance was twofold. First, the tension over foreign developments that has been present since last March served, as discussed herein on a number of occasions during the period, to sufficiently depress sentiment as to keep stock prices well under the level justified by domestic business. With the war uncertainty ended by war, and evidences that the shock of war was not to affect business adversely, stocks have been recovering the gap between prices and earnings.

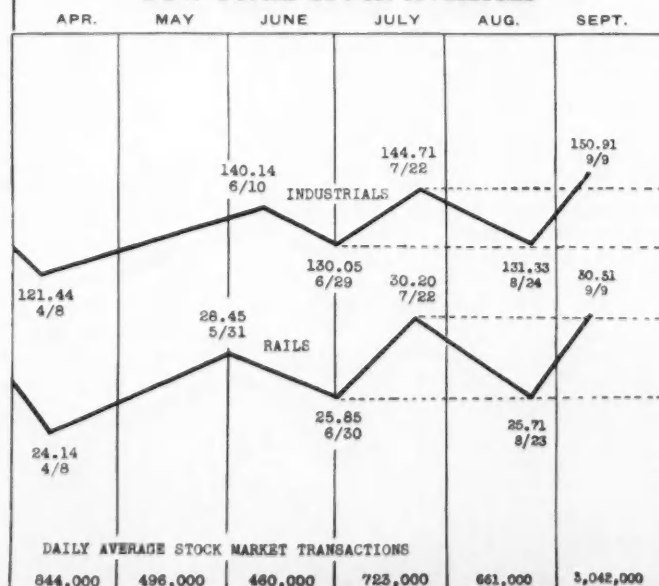
Second, those issues that would be directly helped, earnings-wise, by sustained war buying have leapt forward in anticipation of a long war. This movement has been supported by a strong trend in prices of war commodities, buying of such commodities apparently being largely for domestic account as a hedge against a protracted period of hostilities.

Consensus is to the effect that the war will be protracted, but European diplomats move in strange ways, and certainty, at least in the present early stages of the struggle, cannot exist on the subject. At the least, the market remains vulnerable to "peace" scares, one of which could come with any important German victory in Poland on the grounds that Hitler, by such defeat, will have accomplished his declared objective and can thus sue for an "honorable" settlement.

From the technical approach, the market, despite its several sharp tertiary setbacks, such as the decline from July 22 to August 24, continues in the secondary upward trend that commenced on April 8. Ability of the Dow-Jones rail average to close at or above 31.21, in conjunction with strength already shown by the industrial average, would reconfirm the upward movement. In retrospect, it is interesting to note that the July/August setback reversed at 31.33 on the industrial average, or within the 133/129 area discussed in our Forecast of August 25 as a zone of possible support and turn-about. Assuming the current market can escape a peace setback, the 160/165 area, from a number of technical angles, could prove the objective of the current push.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Since the foregoing was written, the Dow-Jones rail average has closed above 31.21 and thus has reconfirmed the upward trend of stock prices.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



Dividend Notices

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Notice of Dividends

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared:

On the Preference Shares, 1 1/2% for the current quarter, payable October 15th, 1939, to shareholders of record September 20th, 1939.

On the Common Shares, 7 1/2¢ per share, payable October 15th, 1939, to shareholders of record September 20th, 1939.

By order of the Board.
W. P. RILEY,
President.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL
COMPANY LIMITED

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 47.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of \$1.50 per share being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared on the 4 per cent. cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited, for the quarter ending September 30th, 1939, payable October 14th, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 30th, 1939.

By Order of the Board,
FRED HUNT,
August 30th, 1939. Secretary.

Silverwood
Dairies, Limited
DIVIDEND NOTICE

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 4

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty cents (20¢) per share has been declared on the Preferred Shares of the Company, for the current six months' period, payable October 2nd, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 15th, 1939.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. GILLIES,
Sept. 6th, 1939. Secretary-Treasurer.

DIVIDEND

Chartered Trust and
Executor Company

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of Chartered Trust and Executor Company for the quarter ending September 30th, 1939, payable October 2nd, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1939.

By Order of the Board,
E. W. McNEILL,
Secretary.
Dated at Toronto, August 17th, 1939.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER
CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 45

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty cents (50¢) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending September 30th, 1939, payable by cheque dated October 14th, 1939, to shareholders as of record at the close of business on September 30th, 1939. Such cheque will be mailed on October 12th, 1939, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
ERNEST ROGERS,
Vancouver, B.C. Secretary.
August 31st, 1939.

Moneta Porcupine Mines Limited
(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 5

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Moneta Porcupine Mines Limited (No Personal Liability) payable in Canadian funds on October 14th, 1939, to Shareholders of record September 30th, 1939.

By order of the Board,
H. B. CLEARHUE,
Toronto, Ontario, Secretary-Treasurer.
September 8th, 1939.

SATURDAY NIGHT
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Established 1857
BERNARD E. SANDWELL, Editor
N. McHARDY, Advertising Manager

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No contribution will be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope. "Saturday Night" does not hold itself responsible for the loss or non-return of unsolicited contributions.

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J. F. FAY - Circulation Manager

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GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 12)

spot in the asbestos outlook right now is improving business conditions in the United States. In the first half of 1939, total Canadian shipments to the United States increased some 25 per cent. in volume—accounting for more than one-third of the total in value—and that rate of improvement has been fully maintained, if not bettered, since then. With everything pointing to the possibility of a marked increase in industrial activity in that country, there are excellent prospects of increasing asbestos shipments to the United States.

WILLYS-OVERLAND

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am holding some Willys-Overland stock, common, and am getting discouraged. Would you advise selling at the market which is considerably below what I paid for the stock, or would you hang on?

—P. S. M., Quebec, Que.

I think I would hang on if I were you. Even though the company's showing in a moderately good automobile year was unsatisfactory, and granted that the common stock has little to recommend it at the present time, I don't think I would act hastily and liquidate my holdings at the prevailing low market.

Willys-Overland's loss in the current fiscal year—which ends September 30—will probably approximate the 71-cents-per-share deficit shown in the 1937-1938 period, for factory sales are declining, what is more, there is little to indicate that profits can be restored over the intermediate term. Operations will be improved now that the application for an RFC loan of \$2,500,000 has been approved, for working capital was barely adequate. The deficit in the first 9 months of 1939 was \$1,147,675, against a deficit of \$633,841 in 1938.

TROUP PORCUPINE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you please advise me if Troup Porcupine is a good gamble, also where I can get the incorporation date of the company?

—B. H., Toronto, Ont.

While Troup Porcupine Gold Mines appears to be a fair gamble, it remains for the present probing of depth possibilities to determine whether it will be a good one or not. Geological conditions are said to be favorable and three drills are being utilized to complete 10,000 feet of drilling within three months.

Twenty-eight of the 34 claims which comprise the company's holdings were acquired from Two-In-One Gold Mines for \$10,200 and 496,511 shares, which when released from escrow will likely be distributed to Two-In-One shareholders on the basis of three Troup for each 20 Two-In-One. Considerable money was expended on the property some years ago on surface work and test pitting and it is stated that some interesting results were obtained at different points. The present drilling campaign is the first effort to ascertain depth conditions.

Troup Porcupine was incorporated in August, 1938, with an Ontario charter.

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

FALCONBRIDGE Nickel Mines might be required to hasten the erection of a nickel refinery in Canada as a result of the outbreak of war in Europe. This is the opinion of many close observers. However, it has been pointed out officially that with the British Navy in control of the North Sea, the present refinery in Norway is in a very favorable location from which to meet the requirements of Great Britain and France. All metal produced at the refinery is handled exclusively by a British agency and thereby protected from falling into enemy hands. Nevertheless, the possibility of erection of a refinery on this side of the Atlantic is expected to continue to receive consideration.

Falconbridge Nickel is in a strong financial condition. Not only this, but of the total authorized capital of 5,000,000 shares, there are still some 1,660,000 shares in the treasury. For

some time British capital has been angling for a block of treasury shares of Falconbridge Nickel but are not expected to be able to make the purchase at anything like the current quotations for shares on the open market. The physical condition of the mine and its favorable geographical position is highly important, while its ore reserves of around \$100,000,000 are distinctly impressive. Ore reserves are growing at a steady rate. Parry Sound, on Georgian Bay, has been mentioned as a possible location for a refinery.

Nearly \$100,000,000 in British capital is reported to be seeking investment in Canada at present. Mines, refineries, airplane factories, and various lines of manufacture are being studied.

Lake Shore Mines made a net profit of \$7,070,767 in the fiscal year ended June 30. This amounted to \$3.53 on each outstanding share, and compared with a net profit of \$7,732,417 or \$3.86 per share in the preceding year. Since going into production in March 1918 the mine has yielded \$141,795,000 gross and has paid \$69,000,000 in dividends. Surplus on hand amounts to \$3,360,000, with vast ore reserves and reduction works paid for.

Sheep Creek Gold Mines produced \$89,193 in August. Recovery averaged \$18.82 per ton. Output for the first eight months of this year amounted to \$675,998 from 36,793 tons of ore.

Siscoe Gold Mines produced \$160,431 in August, compared with \$164,484 in July.

Sturgeon River had an output of \$40,530 in August compared with \$40,215 in July.

Gunnar Gold produced \$54,187 in August from 4,000 tons of ore.

Dome Mines produced \$603,523 in August thereby maintaining normal operations. Output for the first eight months of the year amounted to \$4,826,477 compared with \$4,861,638 in the corresponding period of 1938.

Sherritt Gordon Mines in Northern Manitoba, stands to benefit in two ways from the sharp rise in price of base metals. Copper output now at a rate of over 30,000,000 lbs. annually



R. J. HOLMES, who has transferred his activities to Thomson & McKinnon where he will be assistant to G. H. Ross, Canadian partner. Mr. Holmes has been associated with the firm of E. A. Pierce & Company as Canadian manager for the past thirteen years. Previously he spent a number of years with the Canadian Bank of Commerce in both Eastern and Western Canada besides Toronto, Ottawa, New York and Havana, Cuba. He served in the Great War with the 46th Battalion, C.E.F.

A large number of the senior Toronto staff of E. A. Pierce & Co. will also join Thomson & McKinnon. Thomson & McKinnon will take over the premises and entire staff of the Ottawa branch of E. A. Pierce & Co. The addition of the Ottawa branch extends the operations of Thomson & McKinnon to four important Canadian financial centres, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Winnipeg, which are connected by direct wires with offices in New York, Chicago, Indianapolis, Miami and other important centres. Thomson & McKinnon are members of the New York and all leading stock and commodity exchanges dealing in stocks, bonds, mines and commodities.



C. C. CALLOWHILL, of Hamilton, appointed general chairman of the convention of members of the Canadian Purchasing Agents' Association to be held in Hamilton September 22-23. In view of the outbreak of war, the convention is expected to be one of the most important in the association's history. Mr. Callowhill is purchasing agent of the Canadian division of American Can Company.

increased at the rate of \$600,000 annually as a result of the advance of two cents per pound in the price of copper during the first week following the outbreak of war in Europe. Added to this sharp jump in profits on copper is also the prospect of zinc rising to a price where attention could be turned toward production of that metal from the large tonnage known to occur on the Sherritt Gordon property.

St. Anthony Gold Mines produced \$35,616 in August from 2,207 tons of ore. A ten per cent. increase is expected from this date forward.

Bralorne will pay a bonus of 10 cents per share together with the regular quarterly disbursement of 20 cents per share Oct. 14th.

Madsen produced \$91,500 during August, according to unofficial estimates.

Paymaster Consolidated produced \$131,438 during August, for average recovery of \$7.55 per ton and setting the highest production record so far in the history of the mine.

Gold advanced nearly ten per cent in price during the first week following declaration of war between the United Kingdom and Germany. This came as a result of the depreciation of Canadian funds in New York.

Producers of base metals in Canada, including nickel, copper, lead and zinc, are co-operating with British authorities with a view toward preventing any such metal getting into the hands of any other than democratic allies or friendly nations.

Aunor Gold Mines is laying plans for production of close to \$100,000 per month in the initial stages. Plans call for completion of a mill of 300 tons daily early in 1940.

Hoyle Gold Mines is responding favorably to development, with widths of over 40 ft. of payable ore indicated. The grade is somewhat similar to the neighboring Pamour at around \$5 per ton. Hoyle is financed and controlled by Ventures, Ltd., and Sudbury Basin Mines.

Platinum production from mines in Ontario amounted to 165,403 ounces during the first six months of 1939, valued at \$4,901,500 as compared with a value of \$3,978,500 in the first half of 1938.

Airplane transportation to the outlying mining fields of Canada is being hampered somewhat by heavy enlistment of experienced pilots in the service of Canada and the United Kingdom. Nevertheless the situation is being cheerfully accepted and, in fact, encouraged.

The nickel mines of the Sudbury District in Northern Ontario are mining and treating an average of over 600,000 tons of ore every 30 days, or more than 20,000 tons per day.

War's Effect Is Rise in Markets

(Continued from Page 11)

these, like mortgages, should benefit as much from greater ability to pay as they may lose by the influence of money rates.

The "equity" securities, made up of common stocks and of the many preferred stocks whose safety margins have disappeared during the years of depression, stand to benefit from rising prices and activity.

Of course efforts are being made to reclassify stocks on a war basis. That tends to put the aircraft and munition manufacturers in first place, followed by the "commodity" stocks which should benefit from a general rise in commodity prices, and then by others to whom the benefits would accrue in a slower way. That method can hardly be criticized, though like all other trends it may over-run its course, by attaching too much weight

to the immediate effects and too little to those influences which are more slow but more persistent.

For instance, and purely for the sake of argument, National Steel Car might meet difficulties in aircraft and munitions, while Simpsons, Ltd., which received little attention in the early buying, because it is merely a merchandise distributor, might do well under the stimulus of war.

Along the same line of thought, there is a danger of some concerns being caught between rising costs on the one hand and fixed selling prices on the other hand. The railways and utilities suffered in this way during the last war. A few industrial lines have swung into the same category by reason of government controls which might be unfairly applied to their prejudice.

Finally there is the menace of new

taxation. Having increased rather than eased taxation during the time of peace, it is certain that our governments will have to increase it further in time of war. While business activity may help collections, public spending itself will be the main inspiration of that activity. What we save on relief, etc., we will spend twice over on military service.

The extent of new taxation will further depend upon the borrowing possibilities. These, in view of the already inflated state of public finances in Canada, can hardly be viewed as hopeful. It is no longer a case of meeting as much as possible by taxation and borrowing the balance. Governmental finance has reached such a plight that the borrowing potentialities are exhausted first, and the balance has to come from taxation. And it all has to be

Three Well Secured Bonds

As a result of recent world developments, high grade Canadian corporation bonds may be purchased at more attractive prices than have prevailed for several years, thereby affording an excellent opportunity to those with funds for investment. Following are suggestions:

Security	Rate %	Due	Price*	Yield %
Simpsons, Limited	4 1/4	1951	96.00	4.70
Massey-Harris Company, Limited	4 1/4	1954	92.35	5.00
Dominion Steel & Coal Corp. Ltd.	6 1/4	1955	110.00	5.31

*And accrued interest.

†Convertible into common shares.

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drawn from the earnings and living standards of the people of the country.

These comments seemingly overlook the new status of Canada as a war supply base for Great Britain, the possibility of Canada redeeming its bonds now held there, and the further possibility of Canadian credit being used for extensive borrowing in New York, with the aid of such holdings of United States securities as the British government may be able to corral

from its own citizens.

These, it is submitted, are secondary to the fundamentals which have just been outlined. In so far as they may develop, they represent Britain's stress rather than her good fortune, and the greater the strain on Britain, the less is the chance of good fortune for Canada.

A major war must be a matter of cost and not one of profit, to every belligerent and also, in the long run, to every neutral as well.

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CONCERNING INSURANCE

Cover for Professional Men

BY GEORGE GILBERT

In order to ascertain just what kinds of insurance a professional man may need, it is usually necessary to consider the question under four general headings; his home, his office, his car and his personal requirements.

Too often insurance recommendations are made without definite information as to the particular needs of the individual, and as a result serious hazards may be overlooked or the protection provided may be altogether inadequate for the purpose.

IT IS only by a careful survey of his present possessions, responsibilities and obligations that the professional man—the doctor, the lawyer, the dentist, the engineer, the architect, etc.—can determine the kinds and amounts of insurance needed for his adequate protection.

As a rule, the most valuable asset of the professional man is his time, because it is largely through the personal application of his special knowledge, experience, skill and training in the interests of his patients or clients that he earns an income. Therefore, loss of time through injury or illness, if it is for any prolonged period, will affect his financial position, because when he is not working his income also usually stops.

In the case of a doctor or dentist, if he is not able to attend his patients, they generally consult someone else. Disability means an immediate curtailment of his income, and his income is needed in most instances to meet the current obligations and to build up a reserve for contingencies. Loss of income is not the only financial loss, either, following bodily injury or sickness. Surgical, medical, hospital and certain other expenses are usually incurred during disability. As a matter of fact, these expenses may constitute the larger part of the loss. Further, his other overhead expenses continue just the same. His office assistant must usually be retained, and rent, light, etc., must be provided for.

Disability Cover

Thus accident and sickness cover some among the first and most pressing of the professional man's insurance needs. Modern accident policies afford broad protection against loss resulting from accidental bodily injuries. One of the most important features is the weekly indemnity provision against loss of income. In addition, the policies usually contain provision for hospital, surgical and nursing expenses. Under the principal sum clause, in the event of the insured's death from accident, the beneficiary receives the amount specified in the policy in a lump sum; or, in the event of dismemberment or loss of sight, the insured himself receives the principal sum or a specified portion of it. This feature is a valuable supplement to life insurance protection. As the policies are generally flexible enough to meet the various contingencies that may arise, the professional man is able to select the coverage that will best fit his individual requirements in the way of adequate principal sum and weekly indemnity limits.

Health insurance is also needed to cover loss of time caused by sickness. It supplements the accident coverage, and the two together may be utilized to provide rather complete protection of the professional man's income from loss due to disability. There are a number of different forms of health policies available. Those with a waiting period clause, excluding claims in which the disability does not extend beyond a period of two weeks, are obtainable at considerably lower rates than those providing coverage from the first day of disability. Claims for short illnesses are numerous, and the cost of handling the cases is relatively high. By accepting the waiting period form, the professional man can secure a larger amount of protection for the same money against loss of income from a prolonged illness, which would, of course, have a more serious effect upon his financial position than a disability of short duration.

Life Insurance

Life insurance likewise occupies a prominent place among the protection requirements of the professional man. But formulating a suitable life insurance program for him is often a complex problem, because of the varied responsibilities and obligations that should be considered. It is therefore advisable for him to consult a capable life underwriter in the matter.

Life insurance can be utilized to solve many of his personal problems. It will provide, among other things, funds for the payment of his last expenses, such as doctor's bills, funeral expenses, succession duties and other taxes; funds for payment of mortgage on home; an income for the support of the family and education of the children after his death; an old age retirement fund for himself; and funds for miscellaneous purposes, such as contributions to charities, personal bequests, scholarships, etc.

Fire insurance on dwelling and contents is also a necessity. In very few cases is the amount carried adequate to cover the property exposed. Under insurance often occurs as the result of the purchase of additional household furnishings and other personal property without increase in the amount

of insurance. When an inventory is kept, it facilitates the keeping of the property adequately covered.

If he drives a car, the professional man cannot afford to do without automobile liability insurance, particularly public liability and property damage cover of a substantial amount. If borrowed or hired cars are driven even occasionally, he should be sure that his public liability and property damage insurance covers such operation.

Auto Insurance

That it is the height of folly for a professional man to drive a car without automobile liability insurance has been proved over and over again in the past few years. In one case, a doctor, who had been carrying insurance for fifteen years dropped it because, as he said to his agent: "I have been carrying liability insurance for years, and I have never had an accident. I have decided to discontinue it altogether. No use arguing the matter any further. I won't buy any more insurance." Two weeks later the doctor met with an accident while driving his car. One person was killed and another seriously injured. Suit against the doctor for \$40,000 disclosed the fact that he could not afford to meet a judgment for half that amount. In addition to this, he was faced with his lawyer's fees which represented a considerable sum.

It seems rather ironical that a man who will pay from \$500 to \$2,000 for an automobile, will then decline to pay a small additional sum for insurance which will protect him not only against the loss of his car but possibly his entire savings plus his home.

Among other forms of protection often required by physicians, surgeons and dentists may be listed malpractice liability insurance against claims for alleged malpractice, error or mistake arising from professional services; fidelity bonds where an office assistant is employed to keep books and make collections; burglary, theft and larceny insurance on property, including equipment in their office; and even insurance on radium, where, because of its great value, a doctor would sustain a heavy loss in the event of its disappearance.

All-Time Low Death Rate Among Industrial Policyholders

THE health of Industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has been so outstanding this year that their mortality for July more than kept pace with the unprecedentedly good record for June, and dropped to a point lower than that ever reached in any corresponding month, according to the company's statisticians. The July death rate in 1939 was 6.9 per 1,000, as compared with the previous July low of 7 per 1,000, recorded in 1938.

The all-time low mortality records established for July and June have measurably reduced the cumulative death rate for the current year. These



J. E. HAMMELL, well-known mining man, who was recently elected Chairman of the Advisory Committee, Empire United League, which is affiliated with the British Empire Association. The purpose of this League is to develop and engender British ideals and to counteract the propaganda aimed at the disintegration of the Empire.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".



GEO. N. QUIGLEY, Jr., C.L.U., who has been appointed branch manager at Los Angeles for the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, succeeding J. W. Jermyn, who has retired on pension after seventeen years of service with the company. Mr. Quigley is a native of Denver and a graduate of the University of Colorado. Since March, 1937, he has been manager of the life department of the von Hamm-Young Co. Ltd., representatives of the Manufacturers Life in the Honolulu territory.

brought the death rate down to a point 5.4 per cent lower than it was at the end of the first five months of 1939, and to only one and one-half per cent greater than the cumulative death rate for the January-July period of 1938, the year that stands out as the healthiest ever enjoyed by the policyholders.

In view of the first seven months' experience, 1939 is said to have a good chance to close with even a better mortality record than that of the banner year of 1938. Indeed, new minimum death rates for the full year are already assured for pneumonia, tuberculosis, diarrheal diseases, appendicitis, puerperal conditions and chronic nephritis. The pneumonia death rate for the first seven months of 1939 was 10.5 per cent under the previous low for that period.

Quebec Manager for Sun Fire Group

ROBERT LYNCH STAILING, manager for Canada of the Sun Insurance Office Limited and affiliated companies, has announced the appointment of Benoit Bertrand as branch manager for the Province of Quebec. Mr. Bertrand joined the Sun group in 1930, and has had a long and extensive experience in the business, both in office and field.

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have a 20-year life policy with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Milwaukee, Wis. I took it out in 1926 when living in Gary, Ind.

Will you kindly advise me if there would be any question of settlement of claim on the policy in view of my residence in Canada? I am native of Canada.

—Y. A. R., Montreal, Que.

You need have no misgiving as to the safety of your insurance with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, with head office at Milwaukee, Wis., or as to the collectibility of any claim under the policy. All claims under its policies are readily collectable wherever the claimant may reside.

Many years ago this company transacted business in Canada, and while it has not written any new insurance in this country for a long time it still maintains a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$58,000 for the protection of these Canadian policyholders.

It enjoys a very high standing in the insurance business both as regards financial strength and as to the net cost of insurance under its policies.

Its total admitted assets at the end of 1938 were \$1,233,101,693, and its surplus over liabilities was \$53,288,857. Its insurance in force was \$3,893,591,675, showing a gain for the year of \$34,374,972.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

We have been advised to insure in the Helvetia Fire Assurance Company, and would appreciate your opinion of the Company. Do you think it is safe?

—Y. T. J., Penticton, B.C.

Helvetia Swiss Fire Insurance Company, with head office at St. Gall, Switzerland, and Canadian head office at Montreal, was founded in 1861, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since October 20, 1937. It is regularly licensed in this country for the transaction of fire insurance and supplemental lines, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$110,376 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

At the end of 1938 its total assets in Canada were \$149,810,64, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$70,135.13, showing a surplus here of \$79,675.51. Policyholders are well protected, and the company is safe to insure with.

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1840 WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.	\$ 1,345,948.
1923 FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	1,021,731.
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1910 MERCHANTS FIRE ASSURANCE CORP.	17,070,980.
1851 PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	7,912,269.
1918 BANKERS & SHIPPERS INSURANCE CO.	6,917,632.
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Applications for Agencies invited and brokerage lines solicited from agents requiring Non-Board facilities.

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"Take this Pen and Defend Thyself!"

To protect those they love and even themselves from immediate physical danger, men often rise to the greatest heroism. Is it not strange that the possibility of future disaster should so often leave them undisturbed?

A family left without adequate support—an old age dependent on others—few men are so happily placed that they can disregard these possibilities. Protection against them is justified even at a sacrifice.

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ESTABLISHED 1887

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20 to 30% DIVIDENDS
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What Aid Will Russia Give Germany?

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The economic potential of Russia has become a paramount consideration in attempts to estimate the ability of Germany to stand the strains of war.

Besides the primary problem of the productive capacity of the Russian states, there is the question of how far those products could be made available to Germany under war conditions.

Mr. Layton discusses the various means to this end, and the strength of the British and French fleets as a factor in considering the economic potentials of the democracies.

POLITICAL alliances have their foundation in many things. Though the Russo-German non-aggression pact looks extraordinary on the face of it, in general a sympathy of internal governmental systems presupposes alliances between such states as Germany and Russia. There is a natural sympathy of foreign policies when two states have a common military objective, particularly when one has great resources of materials which the other lacks.

Perhaps, indeed, the most vital determining influence on the European outlook today is that of economics. For the economic line-up is a fundamental which must ultimately outweigh all other influences.

It is profitable to examine the European scene with this in mind. Despite her substitutes, Germany is still dependent upon supplies from foreign countries, and it has been widely supposed that the anti-ideological association with the USSR finally proved acceptable to Germany because of the economic assistance which Russia could provide. In fact, the economic potential of Russia has become a paramount consideration in European chancelleries.

Many Considerations

There are many considerations in this question. There is, of course, the primary problem of the productive capacity of the Russian states. Then there is the question of how far they could be made available to Germany in time of war. There is also the point how far Russia's own requirements would be expanded if she were actively engaged in conflict and to what extent the available surplus would thereby be diminished.

It is of little point to consider the total productive potential of Russia, for it is certain that a large part of it could never be brought as effective assistance to Germany. This qualification refers in the main to the Asiatic Soviet States. Some adjustment must also be made to allow for the inadequacy of Russian transport facilities.

The Russian production of coal is reckoned to be over 150,000,000 tons a year and that of oil about 35,000,000 tons. She is reckoned to be capable of producing 20,000,000 tons of steel ingots and castings, and she has steadily increased her production of copper and aluminium and super-phosphate until she is producing about 10 per cent. of the world total of these essential commodities. The production of timber, textiles, and agricultural foodstuffs has been vastly stimulated and is capable of great further increases.

Vital Assistance

If, in fact, Germany has secured the full backing of Russia, then she has secured such sources of supply of those products which she lacks as will, added to the supplies of oil, iron and steel, agricultural, timber, sugar and other products which she can

secure from Czechoslovakia by her occupation, and from Rumania and Bulgaria by early conquest in the event of war, greatly add to her war potential.

About the possibility of securing the Russian supplies early on it is difficult to form a precise conclusion. If Turkey holds to the democratic front, supplies of oil from the Baku wells might well be interfered with, and this is the only source upon which Germany can rely for prompt assistance. A route could probably be kept open from Russia to Germany through Slovakia, but that, too, would depend entirely on the effective striking power of Turkey from the South, Rumania, and Hungary. Even given German domination of Slovakia and Hungary there would still be, provided Rumania stood firm, 100 miles at least of Polish territory to be traversed.

The other route would be by sea through the Baltic. Russia has a Baltic fleet and Germany has a fleet. If the defection of Japan from the Axis means—as it presumably does—the freeing of the British Far-Eastern fleet, then that would enable such concentration in the Baltic as would probably close it against any attempt by the Russian and German fleets to secure a passage.

The predominating strength of the British and French fleets on the high seas is also a major factor in considering the economic potentials of the democratic powers. The trade routes from the Dominions and the Colonies, and from American and other sources, would be kept sufficiently open to ensure supplies to enable hostilities to be continued for a long time.

Spain, Scandinavia

It is doubtful how far the splitting of the Axis will affect the bias of Spain, with her important agricultural and mineral resources; at present, she seems to be swinging over to France. Portugal, at any rate, would open up her supplies for democratic use.

Scandinavia will presumably remain neutral at the outset, but there is the distinct possibility that this neutrality would be benevolent to the democracies, and here there is the possibility of an enormous addition to the supplies of agricultural produce and mineral products to reach Great Britain and France through a North Sea controlled by the British and French fleets.

It appears that the "lightning war" on which both possible belligerent groups have staked some hopes is not really in prospect. Immediate blockade of Germany will not be possible if the Ukrainian wheat and the Ural minerals which Hitler hankers after are made available by the simple process of a treaty. On the other hand, the British and French navies can assume adequate communication with the Dominions and the U.S.A. and so secure foodstuffs and materials for indefinite hostilities.

War Restrictions

(Continued from Page 11)

sure against the exempted hazard, whether military or civilian, by payment of such extra premiums "during the whole of such service, travel or residence as the company shall from time to time require." Notice of the departure from Canada or the United States must be given within thirty days of leaving, and the first extra premium then required by the company must be paid within the same time, if full protection is to continue without interruption.

No reference to the amount of this extra premium is made in the clause itself, since the insuring company reserves the right to alter it from time to time. Announcement has already been made by a number of the Canadian companies that their current extra will be \$75 per year per \$1,000 for civilian and combatant alike to cover this overseas risk which the clause excludes. So far as is known, no life companies are at present prepared to cover the risk of death from military flying through an extra premium.

In Great Britain

The companies doing business in Canada are not alone in recognizing the hazard which war brings to civilians who may be within the range of aerial bombardment. The simpler but more comprehensive clause now appearing in all new life insurance in Great Britain treats civilians and combatants in exactly the same manner:

"... it is hereby declared that if the death of the Life Assured shall arise

either directly or indirectly from any war (whether war be declared or not) the total sum payable under this policy shall be limited to the total amount of premiums actually paid hereunder... or to the surrender value of the policy, whichever shall be the greater."

It is expected that, by payment of an extra premium, protection covering the excluded war hazard will be available to residents of Great Britain, as it now is to travelling Canadians. The amounts of any such extras—and whether they differ for the English soldier and the civilian—are not known at the time of writing. It can, however, be taken for granted that they will not be less for combatants than the initial Canadian rate.

Risks Justify Extras

Justification for even higher extra premiums for Canadian overseas soldiers can be found in any mortality study of the Great War. For example, in 1915 the deaths among all ranks in Canada's first expeditionary force were approximately 115 per year per thousand men; among officers, 160 deaths per year per thousand.

Without making any allowance for the many deaths among these men subsequently as a result of injuries received that year, these figures alone would justify extra premiums considerably in excess of \$100 per year per \$1,000 of insurance in order to meet the extra claims. During the last war, these extra premiums, then charged for overseas combatants only, started as low as \$25, ended with

"I am going to suggest to you that we are suffering too much from the discontent of pessimism in Canada, and that we are quite forgetting the discontent of optimism."

Sir Edward Beatty

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

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Fire and Casualty Insurance

For real pleasure in a pipe you can't beat
Herbert Tareyton.



HERBERT TAREYTON SMOKING MIXTURE

POUCHES 25c • PACKAGES 25c • HALF LB. TINS \$1.50

CONSOLIDATE
YOUR INSURANCE FRONT
UPON A BASIS
OF PROVED BRITISH PROTECTION
THE GENERAL ACCIDENT GROUP
357 BAY ST. TORONTO

THE MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1906

many companies in 1918 at \$150 per year per \$1,000.

Concerning the possible mortality among combatants in the present war, no one—not even the actuaries of life insurance—can do more than hazard a guess. As for civilians in the war zone, there is even less data on which to base their estimates. And so, logically enough, the life companies in fixing the initial extra at lower than what they fear may be ultimately necessary, reserve the right to increase it from time to time.

Companies Are Trustees

As a result of their previous experience in the last war and their knowledge that the effects of war on mortality do not end when the war ends or when the extra premium is removed, many companies are also limiting new insurance for men under the age of forty to participating policies which allow a safety margin through the dividend feature, and to policies which have cash or reserve values (thereby eliminating term and family income insurance).

These war restrictions on new policies, introduced immediately upon our entry into this war against Hitlerism, may appear to many to be a most unpatriotic action on the part of the heads of this huge financial institution which plays such a large part in Canadian life. There's another aspect, however, far more important to the country than the effect of any magnanimous gesture people might think they should make.

Life companies are, in effect, only trustees for the equities of those people already insured with them. If they are to live up to this trust, the companies must make certain that the funds they already hold are conserved for those policyholders to whom they belong. To ensure this,

they cannot permit other people with a recognized higher mortality to secure new insurance on the same terms.

And it is already evident that both civilians and combatants who are today in a war zone are subject to very much higher mortality. To provide life insurance to any man when it is known that he may soon be on his way to France or to some other zone of war, provision for the higher mortality can only be made by a war clause which excludes that part of the death hazard, unless a reasonably adequate extra premium is paid to cover it.

The security of your policy and mine depends upon adherence to this principle by the life companies with whom we are insured.

The seriousness of this problem and the need for this action by the life insurance companies can be seen in the extent to which the last war affected the death rate of the country as a whole during the period 1914 to 1918. For 1914 the mortality among insured lives was about the same as that for preceding years—7.5 deaths per 1,000 lives; for 1915 it was 8.4 deaths; for 1916 it was 10.6; for 1917 it rose to 11.3; and for 1918 it reached 14.8 deaths per 1,000 insured lives, almost double the normal figure. The influenza epidemic of the latter part of 1918 swelled the mortality for that year, but even the effects of it can perhaps justifiably be considered as a part of the mortality of war.

Modern, large scale warfare is certain to leave in its wake many life insurance claims. On old policies these will be met by encroaching if necessary on the surplus funds which the life companies hold for just such contingencies. On new policies they can only be met by extra premiums adequate for the purpose.

Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

I HAVE been asked by several people what effect war is likely to have on the oil situation in Canada; and one subscriber has asked me what the country's attitude should be in regard to development of all areas.

These are big questions, and my comment is of course purely my personal views. In discussing this situation, one should consider that the British government is presently planning a 3-year war campaign. Then, of course, there is the possibility of government regulation, but as this is written, the general opinion is that there is no likelihood of any rigid government regulations over the oil industry in Canada.

Mechanized war, on land, sea and in the air, means a great increase in the consumption of petroleum products. All the belligerent nations are importers of oil, and greatly increased consumption or demand is almost sure to result in higher prices for oil.

Contrary to reports published in some parts of Canada, oil is not considered a war material by the United States or most, if not all, other neutral countries. Purchases, however, are pretty much confined to a cash or very short term basis.

How long can the warring nations meet their obligations? At the present time our allies are able to do so, consequently there is no immediate shortage of oil. Hence, Canada's oil industry is not at the moment a very important war factor. There are, however, several factors which could rapidly change this situation. One would be the entry of Italy into the war on Germany's side, which could easily result in cutting off an important source of the allies' supplies through the Mediterranean.

Then there is the international exchange situation. The currencies of all warring nations have already fallen very considerably with respect to the U.S. and other neutral nations' currencies. Canadian funds are quoted in New York at a discount of around 10 per cent. This has already affected the producing companies here in Calgary by adding about 10 per cent to the cost of drilling supplies.

Approximately 75 per cent of all drilling equipment is imported from the U.S. American supply companies have already notified the operators here that all purchases must be settled for in U.S. funds.

Back in 1921, when Canadian money was at a discount of around 20 per cent, most of the U.S. implement companies operating in western Canada used to accept payment for goods in Canadian funds and left the money on deposit in the Canadian banks until Canadian money came back to par. Possibly some of the U.S. supply companies will be persuaded to do likewise.

This exchange situation has also adversely affected the importation of U.S. crude oil, as settlement for Illinois oil must be in U.S. funds. This means an increase of around 19 per cent, and should result in enlarging the area supplied by Turner Valley products.

Should the currencies of our allies or our own country drop to an extremely low level, it might become impossible to purchase requirements from neutrals on a cash basis. History shows that the currencies of warring nations are pretty unstable things, especially if there are any reverses. Consequently, from a military standpoint, it is highly important to have an oil field in Canada capable of supplying the war requirements of the Empire. In fact, from a national standpoint, it would be most desirable to be able to supply the requirements of this country right now. It would very materially alter our U.S. and foreign trade balances.

At the present time it takes about one-third of the gold mined in Canada to offset our oil purchases from foreign countries.

Regarding the country's attitude toward oil development and present production, my view is that the trained field staff of the Dominion geological survey should all be put to work to search for new oil structures. As stated last week in this column, all drilling rigs in Canada should be put to work at once.

In the case of the Turner Valley field, we will know very shortly whether the central area of the field, presently being tested by Argus Royalties (an Anglo-Canadian affiliate), is oil productive. If it is, it will greatly enlarge the proven area, so that as far as possible Canada's oil supplies should be taken from this field, leaving our gold and other export materials available for the purchase of other war supplies.

As stated earlier in this article, I fully expect a sufficient increase in the price of U.S. crude oils that the Turner Valley field will be able to produce at capacity and sell its production at even higher prices than the present field price.

It has been suggested that the Fed-

eral constituency of West Calgary, vacated last winter by the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, should be represented by an oil candidate. Personally, I think the suggestion a good one, and would also approve of the candidate mentioned, namely Sidney Norman, Mining Editor of the *Globe and Mail*. A few persons in Calgary have suggested that Mr. Norman would not be familiar enough with operating conditions in Turner Valley, etc. However, the production end is only one phase of the business; so it would possibly be much better to have a candidate with a good general knowledge of the entire business rather than a specialist in one phase.

For instance, if you go into the Imperial or B-A oil offices in Toronto, you will find geologists, petroleum engineers, production experts, refinery experts, petroleum chemists, financial experts, marketing experts, etc. I have had occasion, both in Calgary and Toronto, to interview officials and experts of these companies, and without exception they were all swell chaps to meet.

Of the many oil men that I have met, the only one trained in all phases was D. B. Meyers, economic geologist for the Union of California. He had been the chief geologist and specialized in all the other departments.

West Calgary cannot hope to get a candidate who will have Mr. Bennett's knowledge of oil matters. He was president of the Royalty Company for several years, and knew his oils. I traveled with him on one occasion from Regina to Calgary, and he could tell you in detail about the various industries in all parts of the country.

During the last Saskatchewan election, I was interviewing a group of farmers, and in discussing Mr. Bennett, one of them, in my opinion, adequately described him. He said: "That old — Bennett is smart. Our preacher gets that Hansard book, and it shows in there where he can get up and talk about high finance, banks, jersey bulls, bees, railroads, Japanese labor on boats, wheat, etc."

The recent oil strikes at the Shaw-Franco well at Lloydminster, and the Battleview well, 27 miles west (near Vermilion) have caused Calgary operators to take much more interest in that area. The two wells in question have not as yet, in my opinion, been given a sufficiently long enough production test to accurately say what their capacities will be. However, the operators estimate them at around 300 barrels per day, also reports from reliable and dependable sources say that they look like good commercial producers. I am not at liberty to divulge the source of this information; the party concerned has visited these wells and is very pleased at the results.

The Highwood Sarcee Oils Limited, one of the better Calgary companies, announced last week that they are going to develop their holdings in the Lloydminster area, and that they have let a contract for the drilling of a well there to Charles E. Mills. The location of this well is the S. E. quarter of Sec. 36, Twp. 47, Rge. 2, West of the 4th; in the Blackfoot Hills district about twelve miles south and six miles west of the Lloydminster area.

R. G. Straker, managing director of the Highwood Sarcee Company, says the area has been favorably reported on by their consulting geologist, Dr. J. O. G. Sanderson. According to this report, production is expected at from 1700 to 1800 feet. If production were obtained at these shallow depths, it would mean very low drilling costs and a highly profitable field to operate in. The company holds a large block of acreage in this area, Mr. Straker said.

Mr. Mills was in charge of drilling operations at the Shaw-Franco No. 2 well recently brought into production.

Generally speaking, the oil encountered in this area has been of a low gravity and suitable as a fuel oil. According to Edward Swain (Supervisor of Oils and Mines for the province of Saskatchewan, who recently attended the C.I.M. and M. convention in Calgary) there is a large fuel oil market in Saskatchewan. The Hudson's Bay Mining & Smelting Company is, I am told, interested in this type of oil.

The Saskatchewan Power Commission has already signed a contract with the Thorn Franco interests for 100 barrels per day, and are now negotiating to increase this to 200 barrels.

Last week was Dividend Week in Calgary. The Anglo-Canadian company started off by announcing distributions for five of its affiliated companies. Firestone Petroleum, Foundation Petroleum and Monarch Royalties are each paying 1c per share, while Prairie Royalties and Sundance Royalties are paying 3c and 2½c respectively. These distributions covered a three months' production period ending July 31.

The Brown-Moyer-Brown group



FROM COAST TO COAST, Canada is training her young war birds. Here is a group of Royal Canadian Air Force recruits receiving instruction in map reading at Regina. At the left is Harold Batty, instructor, and the recruits are J. G. Lee of London, Ont.; V. L. Berg and R. W. Norris of Saskatoon, and A. M. Cameron of Halifax.

likewise crashed the dividend notice column, by declaring dividends on five of their associated companies. The dividend of the Brown Consolidated Petroleum Ltd. was 1½c per share; while the other four, namely: Royal Crest Petroleum, Vulcan Brown Petroleum, Three Point Petroleum and Four Star Petroleum, each declared a dividend of 1c per share; payable September 29 to shareholders of record to September 21.

Development or drilling programs, which have been lagging for some time, also had a spurt last week. The Royalty Co. selected a location for its No. 47 well, and has commenced digging a cellar. The Standard Oil of B.C., a subsidiary of the Standard of California, have selected L.S.D. 13,

Sec. 22, Twp. 20, Rge. 12, W4th as the location for their deep test of the Steville area. A contract for the drilling of this well has been let to Drilling Contractors Ltd., an Anglo-Canadian subsidiary. The Anglo-Canadian Company has started work on three new wells, namely: Arrow Royalties, Anglo-Phillips No. 1 and Anglo-Phillips No. 2.

Crest Petroleum, being financed jointly by East Crest and Model Oils, has contracted to drill a well north of the East Crest No. 4 well.

The Brown Consolidated No. 1 well, testing the Jumping Pound structure, contacted the McDougall-Segour sands at around 4,800 feet. If the other formations are approximately the same as those in Turner Valley, this

well should contact the Madison Lime at around 6000 odd feet. The structure has been very favorably reported on by Dr. G. S. Hume. Other companies, apart from the Brown interests, that have substantial acreage holdings on this structure, are Roxanna Pete Ltd., and McDougall-Segour Exploration Co. Ltd.

The Roxanna well, testing the Kootenay Dome structure, is now below 4,600 feet, over 1,500 feet in the Devonian Lime formation. The Alberta-Clearwater well has passed through the Devonian Lime formation and at last report was drilling in a hard sandstone below 2,840 feet.

In the Cardston Del Bonita area, the Franco Cardston well was below 200 ft., while the Cord Spring Coulee

was unofficially reported below 850 feet. The Terminal No. 2 in the Del Bonita field was below 4,900 feet and expecting to contact the Madison Lime or producing zone at any time.

The Benedum & Tree Guardian well, testing the Pouce Coupe field, is standing with the casing cemented in the lime. Production equipment is now being sent to the field, and a production test will be made possibly this weekend. A 20-foot core taken in the lime showed porosity and oil saturation. During the last several months several of the Benedum & Tree boys have been up, both in Calgary and at the well. They are all a fine bunch of boys and are always pleased to give out any information regarding developments at the well, although they are a private company.

How do you arrive at the cost of life insurance?

A LOT OF PEOPLE ASK THE QUESTION, "How do you figure out what my life insurance will cost me?"

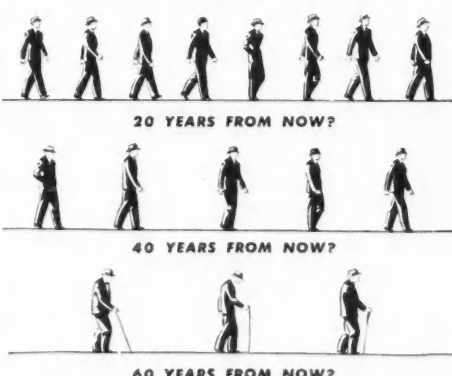
As you may know, life insurance calculations are made by Actuaries—men skilled in the science of life insurance mathematics. But you don't have to be an Actuary to understand the basic facts about the cost of life insurance.

Three factors enter into the cost of life insurance. They are: (1) mortality; (2) interest; (3) expense.

First, let's take up mortality.

In insuring a group of people of a given age, a life insurance company must be able to approximate how many of the group will die each year—and, hence, how much money will have to be on hand to meet the claims that will fall due each year.

How many will be living...



Knowing approximately how much money will have to be paid out in death claims each year is an important factor in figuring the cost of life insurance.

To determine this, the company uses a mortality table adapted to the type of risk represented—a table which is based on the number of actual deaths as experienced in past years in similar groups.

The company could, of course, collect just enough money in premiums each year to pay the claims expected for that year and to cover the cost of doing business for the policyholders. But this has not proved a satisfactory method in the past.

As adults in a group insured at a given age become older, the death rate increases. Hence, the claim rate also increases. Obviously, the number of people in the group left alive to pay those claims constantly decreases... and the cost to the survivors eventually would become prohibitive.

A life insurance company, therefore, works

out a "level" premium to be paid by each member of the group each year. This "level" premium amounts to somewhat more than is necessary for claims in the early years, when the death rate is low... and somewhat less



Most of a life insurance company's money is busily at work earning interest from diversified investments—one type, for example, is first mortgages on desirable apartment buildings. This interest helps to pay for your life insurance.

than is necessary in later years, when the death rate is high.

Two things are done with the money collected in early years. First, the company pays current claims. Then it sets aside a "reserve" fund so that in later years, when premium collections are less than is necessary to pay claims, money will be on hand to make up the difference. This "reserve" is scientifically calculated and is required by law. It assures the policyholder that his premium will not increase as he grows older.

If the company did not accumulate this reserve, it could not maintain the level premium. Nor would it have the funds to pay cash, loan, or other non-forfeiture values available under legal reserve life insurance policies.

This reserve is not held as cash in the vaults. It is invested to earn interest, which is the second factor entering into the cost of life insurance. When calculating the premium to be paid, the company assumes the obligation to add interest to the reserve each year during the life of the contract at a definite rate... and thus enables the policyholder to pay a lower premium than he would otherwise have to pay.

The third factor to be taken into account is expense—the cost of doing business for the group insured. This cost includes taxes, maintenance of office and field force, and the expense incident to all the transactions that are necessary each year.

These are the basic principles involved in computing life insurance premiums. And



This is one of the automatic check-signing machines at Metropolitan. More than 7,000,000 checks in payment of obligations to policyholders and beneficiaries were issued in 1938.

Metropolitan does just what you would do... if you had to provide for something to be delivered in the future, perhaps 2,000 A.D. It figures conservatively, allowing a margin for contingencies. Then, if the cost of life insurance does not turn out to be as much as was assumed, the difference is paid or credited annually to the policyholders as dividends.

This is Number 17 in a series of advertisements designed to give the public a clearer understanding of how a life insurance company operates. Copies of preceding advertisements will be mailed upon request.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

(A MUTUAL COMPANY)

NEW YORK

FREDERICK H. ECKER
Chairman of the Board

LEROY A. LINCOLN
President



CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—OTTAWA

SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

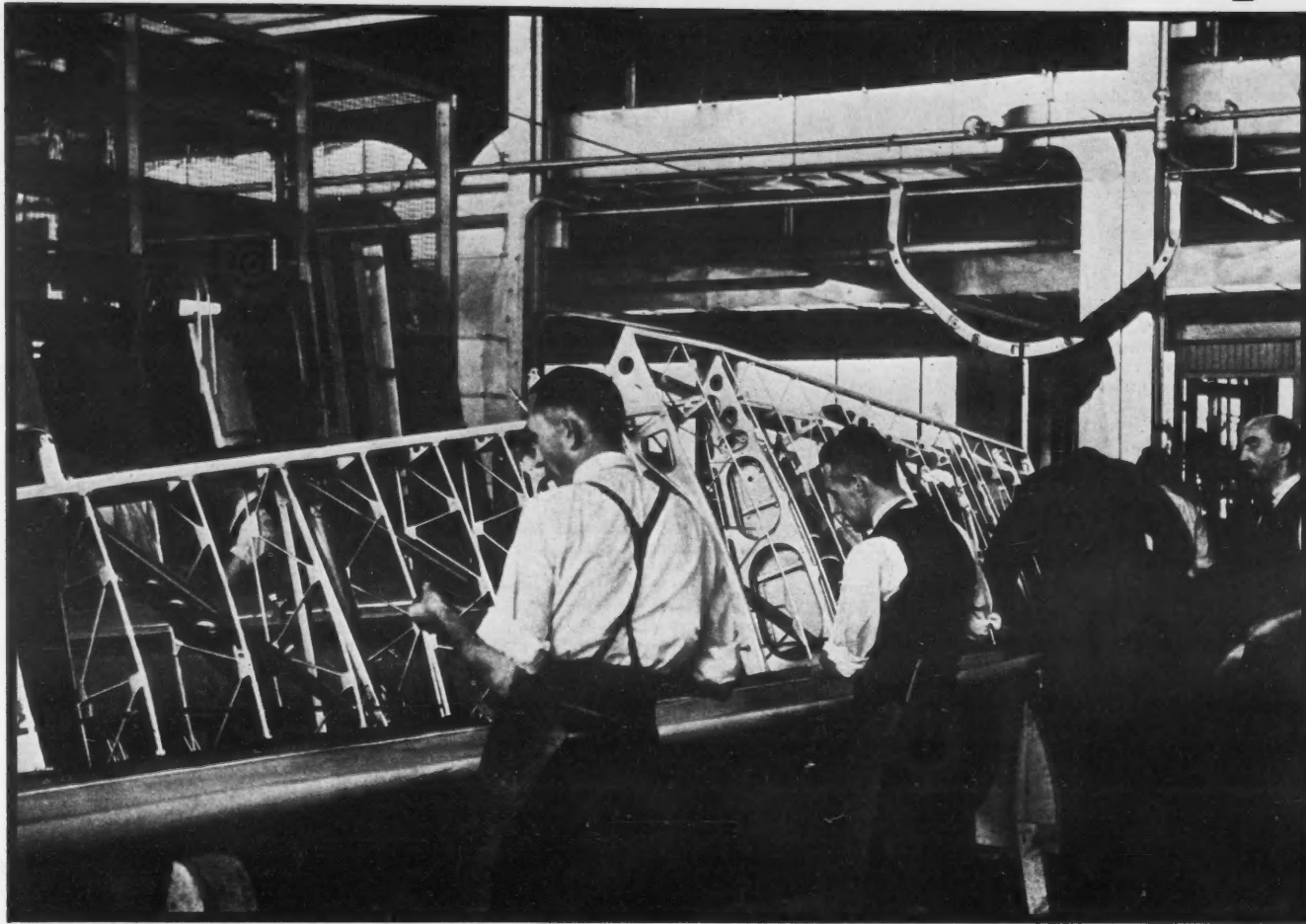
FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 16, 1939

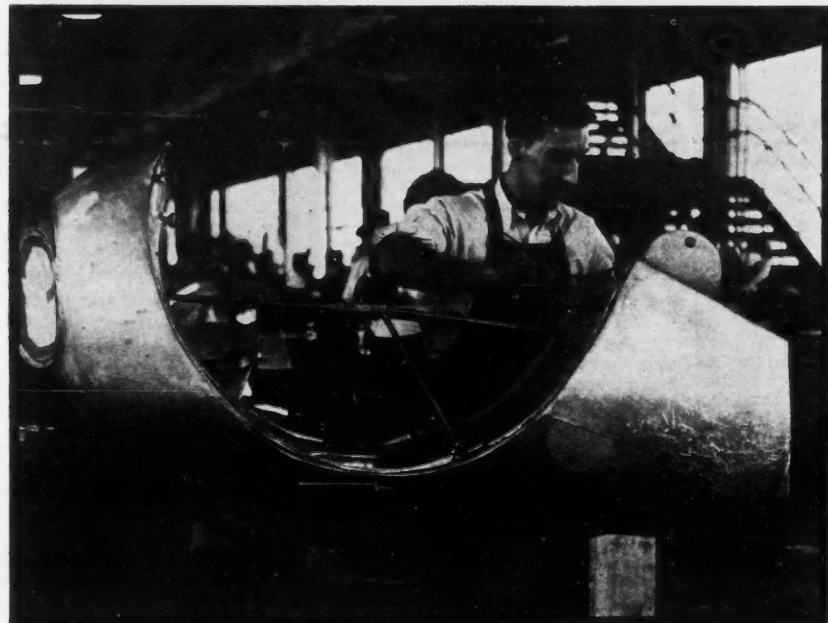
Malton Plant Turning Out Aeroplanes at High Speed



FITTING THE FABRIC STRIP: Fastened to the front spar of the wing by a thousand screws, the fabric strip holds the fabric to the wing. It has to be secure! All the pictures on this page were taken by "Jay", at the special request of the Defence Department. The description of these operations appears on page 20.



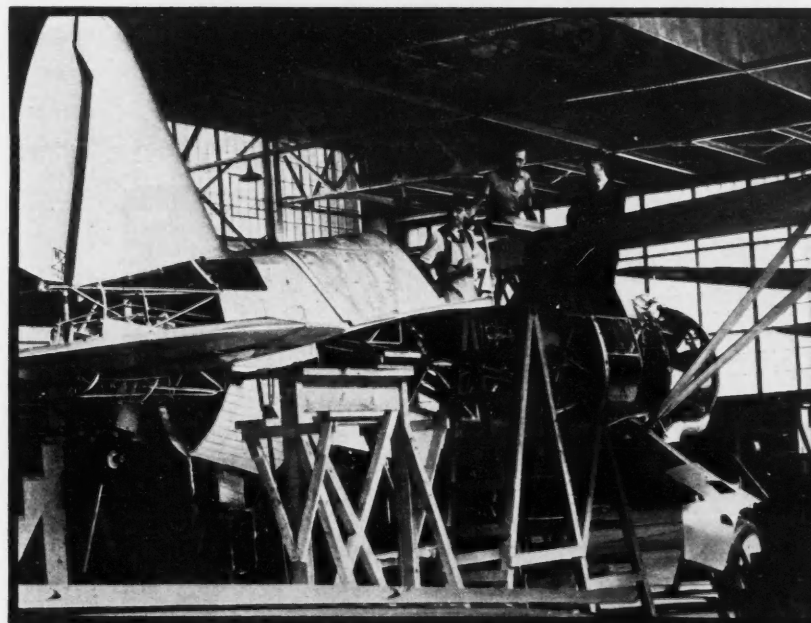
THE ROUTING MACHINE: One of the machines that have tremendously speeded up plane production is the routing machine, which cuts through metal as a knife cuts butter. Here the workman is about to cut out a plate which forms part of the flight control.



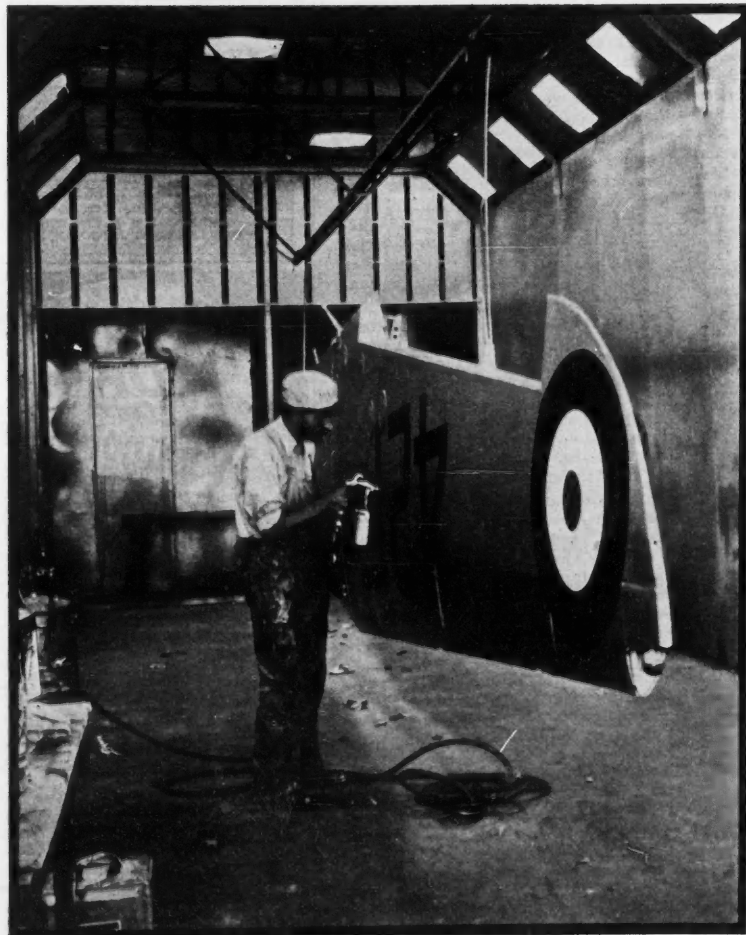
"SPATS" FOR A PLANE! Here a wheel spat is being made, to fit over the big rubber wheels of the Lysander. It is made of aluminum and steel tubings.



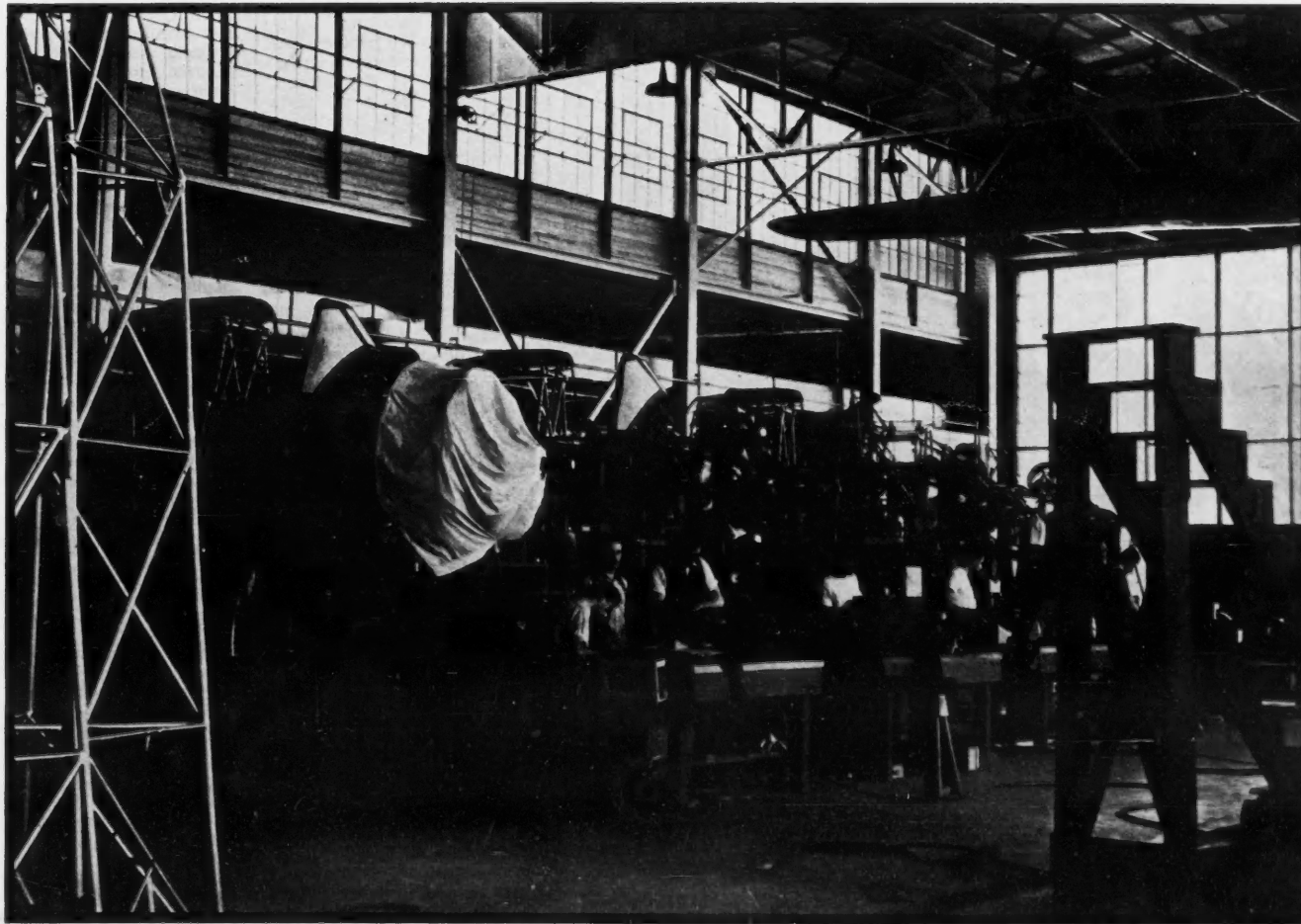
STRINGING A PLANE: Here is one of the operations where girls excel. On a large scale, it is like basting a hem on a new frock.



NEARLY FINISHED: Here workmen are putting finishing touches to the pilot's "coop". The shape of the aeroplane is now clearly visible.



IN THE DOPE SHOP: The "dope shop" is where the painting is done. Here, in one of the spray booths, the main plane of a machine is receiving a coating.



THE ASSEMBLY LINE: Considered ambitious when it was first constructed, Malton factory now seems cramped. New space will give this assembly line double length, double the production figures.

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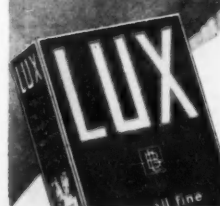
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MUSICAL EVENTS

Bowman Revives Pavlova Memories

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE Promenade Symphony Orchestra has had varying luck with dancers as guest artists at Varsity Arena; but the radiance of the lovely ballerina, Patricia Bowman, at last week's concert compensated for previous disappointments. Though Miss Bowman's body and limbs, even to her fingers and feet, are essentially musical, their harmonies cannot be broadcast until television assumes more important developments. Therefore her contribution was confined to the second part of the program—a series of diversissements ravishing to a large audience.

Miss Bowman's first appearance in Toronto occurred in 1935 in Maple Leaf Gardens when she was still premiere danseuse at Radio City Music Hall, but I did not see her until she appeared with the Mordkine Ballet at Massey Hall last autumn. She is, so far as my recollections go, the greatest dancer of classic tradition America has produced. She owes her status not only to her own inspiration and personality but to tuition from two great Russian instructors, Michel Fokine and Mikail Mordkine, both of whom were associated with the greatest dancer of modern times, Anna Pavlova. The episode which most captivated her audience last week was a revival of "The Swan," forever identified with the fame of Pavlova.

Though she lacks the mysterious quality of the Russian, her rendering was beautiful in grace and inspiration. "The Swan" has an interesting history. Once long ago Pavlova and Fokine were out walking in St. Petersburg and saw swans floating on a little lake. The idea came to them that a dance interpreting the movements of a swan would be an ideal vehicle for Pavlova. Fokine thought of Saint-Saens' air in "Les Fêtes des Animaux" and worked out a scene in which the dancer gently floats at first, then with drooping pinions and last fluttering movements sinks to a quiet death. Pavlova died at The Hague on January 23, 1931. Shortly afterward a performance in her memory was given in London, and when the orchestra played the first bars of "The Swan," the whole audience rose. According to one of Pavlova's conductors, Walford Hyden, many felt that they could see her faint white spirit on the stage.

To have revived this dance in a way that suggests the memory of Pavlova is a triumph for Miss Bowman. Among her other brilliant offerings was an adaptation of a toedance from Delibes' ballet classic, "Coppelia," to the picture of a girl playing tennis. She did not omit any of the difficult technical feats—a glissando on her toes across the stage was wonderful—but she imparted piquant humor and naturalness to the interpretation. In Reibert's novelty "Waltz Rhythmic" she showed how neurotic movements can be made graceful. In comparison with her other numbers her interpretation of "Blue Danube" seemed a little commonplace.

Mr. Stewart conducted the accompaniments admirably, and kept up the spirit of rhythmic diversissement in dance numbers by Schubert, Smetana and Rimsky-Korsakoff, played while Miss Bowman was changing costume. In the broadcast he gave a distinguished, clean-cut interpretation of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, which has long since become part of the musical consciousness of humanity. A satisfying singing quality pervaded the whole rendering. He also led at the piano, with gaiety and abandon, Grainger's infectious "Handel in the Strand," and provided a charming interpretation of the joyous little overture to Wolf-Ferrari's "Secret of Suzanna." For the uninitiated it may be said that Suzanna's secret was that she smoked cigarettes.

Poets and Composers

A controversy has lately been in progress in England, on the question whether composers should be legally given liberty to set to music verses which take their fancy without the consent of the author. Nowadays when copyright is more difficult than in days gone by when composers appropriated the words of well-known poets as they pleased. The root of the controversy is that very few poets are ever satisfied with musical settings of their lyrics, no matter how popular the music may be with the public. They are inclined to contend that poetry gains nothing and loses much, when set to music. Tennyson, whose ear for music was purely literary, complained that composers made his verse go up when it should go down, and vice versa. In his posthumous memoirs Rudyard Kipling expresses disgust with the various settings of "Road to Mandalay." In his lifetime it was known that he disliked Damrosch's setting of "Danny Deever" and some one else's music for "Mother of Mine." Nor was he particularly pleased when "Recessional" was sung to John Bacchus Dykes' dignified hymn-tune. The question is raised as to how composers like it when their melodies are appropriated by verse-writers as settings for their ebullitions. For instance one won-



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Helen Webber, a promising young mezzo-soprano, who has been studying for some time in New York, is in Halifax and will make appearances with Marjorie Payne's "Acadian Serenade" broadcast. Her first stage appearance was made at the age of 18 with a touring opera company as Lola in "Cavalleria Rusticana" and she has been heard in CBC programs occasionally.

Full Week of Vivaldi

Programs, devoted entirely to the works of one composer are no novelty, but in Italy the idea is carried out on a more expansive scale. In Siena a whole week of concerts is being accorded to compositions by the Venetian composer, Antonio Vivaldi (1678-1743). The general director is one of the most celebrated of modern Italian composers, Alfredo Casella. The proceedings include two orchestral concerts, one chamber music concert, two performances of Vivaldi's forgotten three-act opera "Olympiad" and a concert of sacred works. It is said that over 300 of the Venetian composer's works are still in manuscript, though his name has been figuring extensively on orchestral and recital programs in many countries of recent years. He was undoubtedly a composer of high rank, deeply admired by his contemporary Johann Sebastian Bach, who transcribed many of his works for organ use, and was undoubtedly influenced in his Brandenburg Concertos by similar compositions of Vivaldi.

Ricketts' Other Name

Recently one wrote of the visit of Major F. G. Ricketts and the Band of the Royal Marines to Canada, but it was not mentioned that his compositions were published under the pseudonym of "Kenneth Alford," a name often heard from radio announcers. "Col. Bogey" is undoubtedly the most familiar of his marches, but radio listeners have been hearing "Old Panama" from many quarters, entirely unaware that it was from the pen of Major Ricketts. Another very popular number with band conductors is his Pastoral Fantasia, "The Smithy."

Grigor Garbovitsky, a gifted violin pupil of Leopold Auer, who has for some years been resident in Calgary, and has done much to stimulate interest in serious music as conductor

of the Calgary Symphony Orchestra, is removing to Vancouver. He will be associated with the celebrated London pianist and composer Arthur Benjamin, who plans to establish a permanent academy of music in the Coast city. This is the second fine violinist Calgary has lost to Vancouver of recent years, the other being the Hungarian, Jean de Rimanoczy, a pupil of Hubay, and well known to Canadian radio listeners.

A new organization, the Montreal Woodwind Quintet, is now definitely established and is playing precious and seldom-heard compositions by masters of the past. Recently it rendered over the air two beautiful works, Beethoven's Quintet, opus 71, and Mozart's Divertissement, No. 8, which in their serene message from an elder time were a relief from existing tensions.

Two young Toronto pianists, Lou Snyder and Murray Ross, now constitute a duo team confining themselves to "popular" ditties. Carl Hills a well known Winnipeg organist, is now being heard on the air with transcriptions of the leading light opera composers.

A string trio has been formed at Winnipeg consisting of Josef Sora, violinist, Irvin Plumm, cellist, and Nestor Iveney, pianist, to play the more tuneful works of the standard composers over the air.

On the Networks

Eileen Waddington, Toronto pianist who for the past five years has been heard over the national network in association with Roland Todd, will be married on September 20 to Arthur Mahan, house master of a large "prep" school at Windsor, England, which will become her permanent home. Shortly after her marriage she will play on an Empire broadcast for BBC.

One of the programs prepared by Earle Spicer, baritone, for his appearances with the "Acadian Serenade" broadcast from Halifax is a Tudor lament "Oh, Death, Rock Me on Sleep," a setting by an unknown composer of words written by Queen Anne Boleyn in London Tower while awaiting execution.

Kay Hamilton, noted mezzo-soprano of Vancouver, has been engaged for several appearances on the national network. She has lately been in New York where she has sung on several coast-to-coast broadcasts with Leopold Spitalny.

The programs of Ernest J. Colton, Vancouver baritone recitalist, are now being heard on the Mutual network in the United States. Mr. Colton is diligent in digging out Scottish folk-songs. One of these, "The Wee Cooper of Fife," is especially piquant in its advice to newlyweds.

Stanley Hoban, Winnipeg baritone, is now one of the best known singers on the Canadian network and appears on several programs originating in the Manitoba capital. Barbara Tribe, a gifted young Australian sculptress, some time ago made a bust of him. At that time he was in London, appearing in musical comedy.

Maurice Onderet, concertmaster of the Montreal Orchestra, and Edna Marie Hawkin, pianist, recently broadcast a Sonata program for violin and piano of a most distinguished character. It included Eugen Ysaye's harmonization of Pasquelli's Sonata in A minor, and Sonata opus 21 by Dohnanyi.

For the first time in many years the New York Philharmonic Symphony Society's orchestra is going on tour next autumn, with John Barabari conducting, and according to present announcements will visit at least one Canadian city, Hamilton, Ont. It is to be hoped that Toronto and other centres will be similarly honored. The visit opens the winter series of the Hamilton Community Concert Association on Nov. 30th. Later events will be appearances of the famous baritone, John Brownlee, Robert Viroval, youthful violin prodigy, and the Jooss Ballet.



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THE NIGHT VIEW down Constitution Mall at the New York World's Fair. Silhouetted in the middle distance against the luminous Perisphere is the sixty-five foot statue of George Washington whose inauguration one hundred and forty years ago the Fair commemorates.

PORTS OF CALL

New York's Fair is Still Rolling Along

BY ELLEN JAMES

CANADA, in miniature, is being viewed daily by an average of 12,000 visitors to the New York World's Fair. The inviting white pavilion on Presidential Row South, gay with its flowers and flags, has displayed Canada's charms to upwards of 100,000 persons since the opening day and thousands of school children and adults have carried away stacks of informative literature concerning the dominion.

Attendance results have been satisfying to the Canadian Commission to the exposition. Thus far no check has been possible as to the percentage of Canadians viewing all exhibits but in July and August travel from the Dominion to the exposition reached its height. Group visits from Canadian cities such as Quebec and Montreal have been received at the Fair and the Canadian pavilion.

At the present time special events, represent a large part of the gatherings and pageants that comprise the daily program at the exposition. Such entertainment supplements the free displays in exhibitors buildings and the combination has sufficed to give the exposition a widespread reputation for offering more for a single admission price than any fair of the past.

Ten Cents an Hour

A few statistics bear out the reputation. Average visitors are found to remain on the grounds for a little over seven hours, which means approximately ten cents an hour in relation to the admission. Average expenditure is 92 cents, with 54 cents spent on food and the balance on rides and shows in the amusement area. The 54 cents investment deserves mention for it represents the average check paid in the long list of restaurants, which include all but the most expensive. In other words, food at the Fair is on a price par with that in New York or any other city.

Three general causes can be cited for the fair's popularity. They are the record number of free attractions; the flowers, lawns and trees, which give a feeling of spaciousness and repose even when throngs are great, and the sheer beauty of the exposition at night when floodlights are on, foun-

tains are playing and the entire scene is totally transformed from that during the day.

In addition to free attractions offered in three-score exhibit buildings, ranging through dioramas, futuramas, motion pictures, puppet theatres and displays of an industrial or educational nature, the foreign area presents almost an entire world, with 60 nations participating.



THE ENTRANCE FACADE of the Hall of Communications at the New York World's Fair. The mural by Eugene Savage is dedicated to modern and ancient means of communication and standing guard are two 160-foot pylons slotted with shafts of light.

From Other Lands

Twenty-five countries have separate pavilions, many on a lavish scale. Other nations have spacious units in the Halls of Nations. Exhibits are in the modern manner and achieved with genuine artistry. Motion picture theatres are numerous, displays of art, history and science fascinate visitors. Every foreign pavilion, in fact, has found the public's response more than gratifying.

and other summer flowers following.

Flowers and lawns are not protected by fences or barriers of any kind. Occasional signs reading "Please" have sufficed as an appeal to the huge public and although plots of grass are used as picnic grounds on hot days, flowers are rarely disturbed. Ten thousand benches and thousands of shade trees scattered throughout the grounds also aid in keeping the public off planted areas.

Also without charge is the magnificent spectacle of the exposition at night. Advance descriptions of the lighting effects and the water displays fell far short of actuality. Word has gone around that at night the Fair really does beggar description and the result has been throngs of visitors just to watch the display of fountains, flame and color in the Lagoon of Nations every evening; the effect of mercury-vapor illumination on trees and flowers and the magic of colored flood lighting against buildings while huge searchlights mark patterns in the sky. Moreover, there are nightly displays of fireworks on Fountain Lake, where the amusement area stretches for more than half a mile.

Night Spot

The fun zone is the Fair's gay spot at night. Exhibit buildings in the main area close at 10 p.m., and from that hour until two in the morning, the 280 acres of attractions possess all the carnival spirit that could be asked. Shows of every description, rides, thrillers, dancing and restaurants are bright to the dazzling point, with barkers on every hand injecting humor into the scene.

The Fair has its serious side, offering children and adults a fund of educational information throughout the day, although this educational phase is presented in such a lively manner that it is absorbed practically without effort. Nevertheless, every great exposition must have its lighter



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THE MOODS OF TIME. Energy and radiance which accompany the daylight hours are suggested by the sculpture "Day" created by Paulanship for the fountain group which is one of the principal decorative features of the mile-long Constitution Mall of the New York World's Fair.

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Visitors to Canada

Among the numerous British musicians who have visited Canada this summer is Leslie Heward, conductor of the Birmingham Municipal Orchestra. In that post he has won an outstanding position as a symphonic interpreter. He was trained in Manchester as an organist and subsequently became a brilliant pianist. As a conductor, Bernard Shore in "The Orchestra Speaks" credits him with an instantaneous grasp of a new score, and unerring penetration, blessed with a fine musicianship to which anything in bad taste is inadmissible. Mr. Shore regards him as particularly sensitive and adept in the music of Sibelius, and says it is a most satisfying experience for orchestral musicians to play any of the major works of the Finnish genius under Mr. Heward's baton. During his visit Mr. Heward has conducted the Summer Concert Orchestra at Montreal, heard over the national network. His numbers were of the lighter classical order and included the overture to "The Secret Marriage" by Cimarra; "Au Jardin," a suite for woodwinds by Dubois, "Aubade" by Lalo, Rachmaninoff's "Prelude in G" and the overture to Weber's "Oberon." Another appearance as guest conductor has been with Chuhaldin's "Melodic Strings" at Toronto.

Helen Webber, a promising young mezzo-soprano, who has been studying for some time in New York, is in Halifax and will make appearances with Marjorie Payne's "Acadian Serenade" broadcast. Her first stage appearance was made at the age of 18 with a touring opera company as Lola in "Cavalleria Rusticana" and she has been heard in CBC programs occasionally.

Full Week of Vivaldi

Programs, devoted entirely to the works of one composer are no novelty, but in Italy the idea is carried out on a more expansive scale. In Siena a whole week of concerts is being accorded to compositions by the Venetian composer, Antonio Vivaldi (1675-1743). The general director is one of the most celebrated of modern Italian composers, Alfredo Casella. The proceedings include two orchestral concerts, one chamber music concert, two performances of Vivaldi's forgotten three-act opera "Olympiade" and a concert of sacred works. It is said that over 300 of the Venetian composer's works are still in manuscript, though his name has been figuring extensively on orchestral and recital programs in many countries of recent years. He was undoubtedly a composer of high rank, deeply admired by his contemporary Johann Sebastian Bach, who transcribed many of his works for organ use, and was undoubtedly influenced in his Brandenburg Concertos by similar compositions of Vivaldi.

Ricketts' Other Name

Recently one wrote of the visit of Major F. G. Ricketts and the Band of the Royal Marines to Canada, but it was not mentioned that his compositions were published under the pseudonym of "Kenneth Alford," a name often heard from radio announcers. "Col. Bogey" is undoubtedly the most familiar of his marches, but radio listeners have been hearing "Old Panama" from many quarters, entirely unaware that it was from the pen of Major Ricketts. Another very popular number with band conductors is his Pastoral Fantasia, "The Smithy."

Grigor Garbovitsky, a gifted violin pupil of Leopold Auer, who has for some years been resident in Calgary, and has done much to stimulate interest in serious music as conductor

of the Calgary Symphony Orchestra, is removing to Vancouver. He will be associated with the celebrated London pianist and composer Arthur Benjamin, who plans to establish a permanent academy of music in the Coast city. This is the second fine violinist Calgary has lost to Vancouver of recent years, the other being the Hungarian, Jean de Rimanoczy, a pupil of Hubay, and well known to Canadian radio listeners.

A new organization, the Montreal Woodwind Quintet, is now definitely established and is playing precious and seldom-heard compositions by masters of the past. Recently it rendered over the air two beautiful works, Beethoven's Quintet, opus 71, and Mozart's Divertissement, No. 8, which in their serene message from an elder time were a relief from existing tensions.

Two young Toronto pianists, Lou Snyder and Murray Ross, now constitute a duo team confining themselves to "popular" ditties. Carl Hills a well known Winnipeg organist, is now being heard on the air with transcriptions of the leading light opera composers.

A string trio has been formed at Winnipeg consisting of Josef Sora, violinist, Irvin Plumm, 'cellist, and Nestor Iveney, pianist, to play the more tuneful works of the standard composers over the air.

On the Networks

Eileen Waddington, Toronto pianist who for the past five years has been heard over the national network in association with Roland Todd, will be married on September 20 to Arthur Mahan, house master of a large "prep" school at Windsor, England, which will become her permanent home. Shortly after her marriage she will play on an Empire broadcast for BBC.

One of the programs prepared by Earle Spicer, baritone, for his appearances with the "Acadian Serenade" broadcast from Halifax is a Tudor lament "Oh, Death, Rock Me on Sleeper," a setting by an unknown composer of words written by Queen Anne Boleyn in London Tower while awaiting execution.

Kay Hamilton, noted mezzo-soprano of Vancouver, has been engaged for several appearances on the national network. She has lately been in New York where she has sung on several coast-to-coast broadcasts with Leopold Spitalny.

The programs of Ernest J. Colton, Vancouver baritone recitalist, are now being heard on the Mutual network in the United States. Mr. Colton is diligent in digging out Scottish folk-songs. One of these, "The Wee Cooper of Fife," is especially piquant in its advice to newlyweds.

Stanley Hoban, Winnipeg baritone, is now one of the best known singers on the Canadian network and appears on several programs originating in the Manitoba capital. Barbara Tribe, a gifted young Australian sculptress, some time ago made a bust of him. At that time he was in London, appearing in musical comedy.

Maurice Onderet, concertmaster of the Montreal Orchestra, and Edna Marie Hawkin, pianist, recently broadcast a Sonata program for violin and piano of a most distinguished character. It included Eugen Ysaye's harmonization of Pasquelli's Sonata in A minor, and Sonata opus 21 by Dohnanyi.

For the first time in many years the New York Philharmonic Symphony Society's orchestra is going on tour next autumn, with John Barabari conducting, and according to present announcements will visit at least one Canadian city, Hamilton, Ont. It is to be hoped that Toronto and other centres will be similarly honored. The visit opens the winter series of the Hamilton Community Concert Association on Nov. 30th. Later events will be appearances of the famous baritone, John Brownlee, Robert Viroval, youthful violin prodigy, and the Jooss Ballet.



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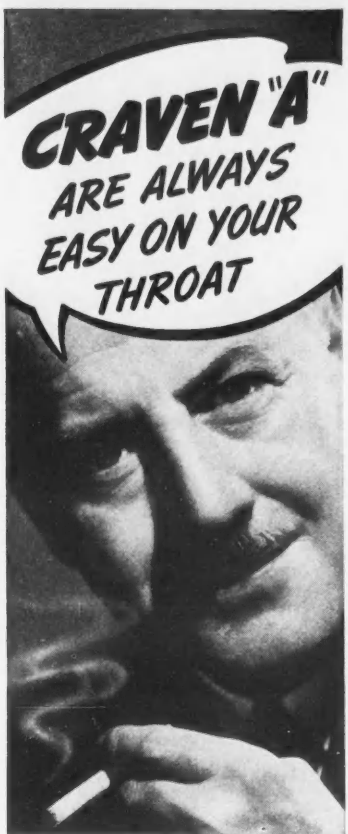
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THE NIGHT VIEW down Constitution Mall at the New York World's Fair. Silhouetted in the middle distance against the luminous Perisphere is the sixty-five foot statue of George Washington whose inauguration one hundred and forty years ago the Fair commemorates.

PORTS OF CALL

New York's Fair is Still Rolling Along

BY ELLEN JAMES

CANADA, in miniature, is being viewed daily by an average of 12,000 visitors to the New York World's Fair. The inviting white pavilion on Presidential Row South, gay with its flowers and flags, has displayed Canada's charms to upwards of 100,000 persons since the opening day and thousands of school children and adults have carried away stacks of informative literature concerning the dominion.

Attendance results have been satisfying to the Canadian Commission to the exposition. Thus far no check has been possible as to the percentage of Canadians viewing all exhibits but in July and August travel from the Dominion to the exposition reached its height. Group visits from Canadian cities such as Quebec and Montreal have been received at the Fair and the Canadian pavilion.

At the present time special events, represent a large part of the gatherings and pageants that comprise the daily program at the exposition. Such entertainment supplements the free displays in exhibitors buildings and the combination has sufficed to give the exposition a widespread reputation for offering more for a single admission price than any fair of the past.

Ten Cents an Hour

A few statistics bear out the reputation. Average visitors are found to remain on the grounds for a little over seven hours, which means approximately ten cents an hour in relation to the admission. Average expenditure is 92 cents, with 54 cents spent on food and the balance on rides and shows in the amusement area. The 54 cents investment deserves mention for it represents the average check paid in the long list of restaurants, which include all but the most expensive. In other words, food at the Fair is on a price par with that in New York or any other city.

Three general causes can be cited for the fair's popularity. They are the record number of free attractions; the flowers, lawns and trees, which give a feeling of spaciousness and repose even when throngs are great, and the sheer beauty of the exposition at night when floodlights are on, foun-

tains are playing and the entire scene is totally transformed from that during the day.

In addition to free attractions offered in three-score exhibit buildings, ranging through dioramas, futuramas, motion pictures, puppet theatres and displays of an industrial or educational nature, the foreign area presents almost an entire world, with 60 nations participating.



THE ENTRANCE FACADE of the Hall of Communications at the New York World's Fair. The mural by Eugene Savage is dedicated to modern and ancient means of communication and standing guard are two 160-foot pylons slotted with shafts of light.

From Other Lands

Twenty-five countries have separate pavilions, many on a lavish scale. Other nations have spacious units in the Halls of Nations. Exhibits are in the modern manner and achieved with genuine artistry. Motion picture theatres are numerous, displays of art, history and science fascinate visitors. Every foreign pavilion, in fact, has found the public's response more than gratifying.

The landscaping of the former swamp has been acclaimed on every side. For two weeks, 1,000,000 tulips, a gift from Holland, bloomed in plots of every shape and size. The vivid hues attracted nation-wide attention. Yet they were only part of the entire scheme, flowering along with pansies, roses and hundreds of trees, such as dogwood, crabapple and pear. Now they have been replaced by lantana and heliotrope, to carry out the Fair's color scheme, with petunias, phlox

and other summer flowers following. Flowers and lawns are not protected by fences or barriers of any kind. Occasional signs reading "Please" have sufficed as an appeal to the huge public and although plots of grass are used as picnic grounds on hot days, flowers are rarely disturbed. Ten thousand benches and thousands of shade trees scattered throughout the grounds also aid in keeping the public off planted areas.

Also without charge is the magnificent spectacle of the exposition at night. Advance descriptions of the lighting effects and the water displays fell far short of actuality. Word has gone around that at night the Fair really does beggar description and the result has been throngs of visitors just to watch the display of fountains, flame and color in the Lagoon of Nations every evening; the effect of mercury-vapor illumination on trees and flowers and the magic of colored flood lighting against buildings while huge searchlights mark patterns in the sky. Moreover, there are nightly displays of fireworks on Fountain Lake, where the amusement area stretches for more than half a mile.

Night Spot

The fun zone is the Fair's gay spot at night. Exhibit buildings in the main area close at 10 p.m., and from that hour until two in the morning, the 280 acres of attractions possess all the carnival spirit that could be asked. Shows of every description, rides, thrillers, dancing and restaurants are bright to the dazzling point, with barkers on every hand injecting humor into the scene.

The Fair has its serious side, offering children and adults a fund of educational information throughout the day, although this educational phase is presented in such a lively manner that it is absorbed practically without effort. Nevertheless, every great exposition must have its lighter



THE MOODS OF TIME. Energy and radiance which accompany the daylight hours are suggested by the sculpture "Day" created by Paul Manship for the fountain group which is one of the principal decorative features of the mile-long Constitution Mall of the New York World's Fair.



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TRAVELERS

Colonel and Mrs. Richard Greer have returned to Toronto from Newfoundland.

Mrs. William Mulock, London, England, is the guest of Sir William Mulock at his summer house.



IN THE ABOVE GROUP of happy picnickers are Mr. Stanley Ferguson of Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que., Mr. A. G. Demont of Toronto, Miss Glenda Conner of Toronto, Miss Mary Supan of New York, Mr. K. W. Harrison of The Laurentide Inn, Ste. Agathe, and Miss Marion Taylor of Toronto.

THE FILM PARADE

Made In Hollywood's Golden Days

THERE may still be a few people in America whose attention, preoccupied by the pressing events of the past month, hasn't yet got round to Gloria Jean Shoonmaker of Scranton, Pa. But if there are, it hasn't been the fault of Gloria's producers and Mr. Joe Pasternak.

To recapitulate briefly: Gloria Jean Shoonmaker is the daughter of a piano salesman in Scranton. She is a pretty little girl who happens, like an increasing number of little girls in America to have the vocal development of a twenty-five-year-old coloratura. Last year Gloria was discovered by Mr. Pasternak and with her entire family was whisked off to Hollywood where she was carefully processed for production. When her first picture was ready for release, a hundred movie-critics from all over the country were invited to the preview at Scranton, and incidentally to a long week-end in New York and a visit to the World's Fair.

When the special train containing the executives, the movie-critics and Gloria Jean pulled into Scranton, they were met, according to press releases, by the entire citizenry of Scranton. A massed chorus of school-children sang their loudest and clearest. The Scranton miners, who had laid down their tools for the day, joined in the parade of welcome. The Scranton mayor, stepping forward to make a speech, was knocked down like a comedy stooge. Gloria Jean was crowned "Queen of Anthracite," the celebration went right through the day and into the next, and when it was all over a hundred movie critics, who had traveled hundreds of miles and spent the better part of a week on a preview that lasted an hour and

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

a half, crept home wearily to write their reviews.

Gloria's picture, "The Underpup," timed with the publicity and also, less fortunately, with the European War, opened locally this week. Gloria Jean turns out to be everything that was promised—a pretty, lively youngster, with one of those phenomenal voices that come so unnaturally, yet on the whole so pleasingly, from a ten-year-old throat. She behaves becomingly—Mr. Pasternak is too wise to teach his child-stars "acting"—in the situations she is called on to face. The story itself, which belongs strictly in the Junior Misses' Department, has to do with the problems of a child of poor but picturesque parents who is thrown into the society of rich girls at a summer camp—as horrid a little set as it is possible to imagine. (Why, one wonders, does Hollywood, which is so terribly rich itself, always reveal the rich as odious and silly, the poor as virtuous and gay?)

No Books Kept

All this makes very mild entertainment which hardly justifies the extravagant hoopla that attended its launching. Gloria Jean is a very exceptional child, but she is also a very lucky one. She is lucky because the bills were all in and the promotion expenses checked before Hitler sent his planes over Poland, and Hollywood, along with the rest of us, woke up to realize that it must tighten its belt.

With foreign markets cut off, Hollywood stands to lose from 25 to 40 per cent of its income, a sobering thought for even the least sober of

industries. Gloria's launching, while a small item in its way, was perfectly typical of pre-war Hollywood's free-handed way with its money. In even the least of its field celebrations—when for instance someone more or less connected with the industry passed through town and was tendered an impromptu lunch—one got a confused but happy feeling that back at the source money grew on trees and nobody ever bothered keeping books. But that was before Sept. 1, 1939, a long time ago. From now on I imagine Hollywood is going to scrutinize its accounts and check its overhead. In a way it's a pity. A largess-scattering Hollywood with a flamboyant disregard for petty cash has been one of the more exciting aspects of life on this continent. We're going to miss it, along with a great many other things.

House Mother

If Elsa Maxwell were to shed her fox cape and her Bergdorf-Goodman tulle and slip into an ancient barge costume and an old visored cap she would fit without a wrinkle into the role of "Tugboat Annie."

I say this in no disparagement of Miss Maxwell who has all the style and elegance in the world. But along with it she has more of the quality of the late Marie Dressler than anyone I have seen on the screen—the same authority, vitality and expansive middle-age, free from crotchets. Like Miss Dressler too she has the faculty of making the mere pretty young things fade right off the screen whenever she appears. In "Hotel for Women" she is cast as a sort of unofficial house-mother in an elegant feminine hostelry. She hasn't a great



GARBO NEVER DID THIS BEFORE. In "Ninotchka" her first picture in two years, Greta Garbo has ventured into gay romantic comedy, directed by Ernest Lubisch. Here she is with the comedy trio of the picture.

deal to do except impart brief bits of wisdom in the lobby as she hurries out to her engagements — if there had been more of Miss Maxwell "Hotel for Women" would have been a lot more

interesting to watch. "Take the serious things lightly and the light things seriously" is the sum of her thinking and it has certainly worked for Miss Maxwell.

A Warplane Is Made

BY KENNETH JOHNSTONE

THE war clouds that have finally burst upon the world were long ago seen and correctly estimated by the military authorities in this country as well as in Europe. That is why, at the National Steel Car Company, Aircraft Division, Lysander army co-operation planes are today rolling off the assembly line. Yet, two years ago, where the modern aircraft factory at Malton now stands, farm crops sprouted and livestock pastured.

It was just a year ago, in March

that the Malton plant was started. By June, it was ready to begin operations. Today, the first planes have been tested and production figures will begin a steady upward climb until top capacity of the factory has been reached. What that figure will be, can only be measured by the need, for already the space of the main building has been doubled, and it can be doubled again if necessary. Lysander planes, a British model light bombing reconnaissance type, capable of 225 miles per hour, are intended primarily for the Royal Canadian Air Force, but in the new addition to the factory it is planned to manufacture the wings of Hampden bombers, assemble them with engines brought from England, and fly them back to the motherland.

At present, 550 people are employed at the Malton factory. Working two shifts a day, eight hours each, their composition reflects the tremendous advance that airplanes have made since the days of 1914-18. Two decades ago, your skilled woodworker was top man around an aircraft factory where the construction was so largely of wood and cloth. Today, aluminum and duraluminum rule, and the top men are the pattern makers, the tool and die makers. Other classifications are the aircraft fitters, the machinists, the joiners, copper-smiths, welders, electricians, painters, erectors, sheet metal workers, heat treat operators, platers, moulders, cable splicers, hammer operators. These categories represent the top-pay workers in modern aircraft, and tell the story of the airplane's changed composition.

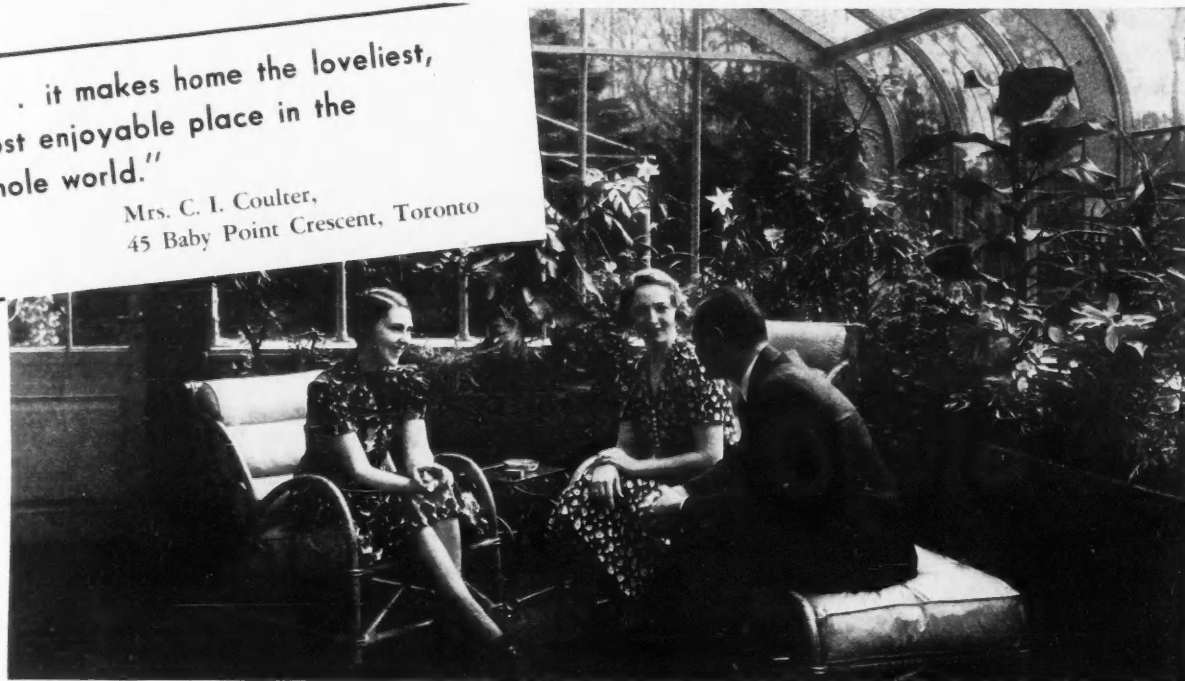
In the lower brackets come the production workers, class A and class B, depending on the intricacy of the repetitive machine that they operate. Then, the ordinary laborers, and the apprentices between the ages of 16 and 21, learning to become skilled journeymen of the top bracket.

The production of a modern warplane seems a complicated affair, and it is a slow business until the first couple of models are completed and tested. But when that is accomplished and all the adjustments made after the study of their performance, the wheels really begin to turn and the planes pour out in an ever-increasing speed. For the process of airplane production as at Malton has been reduced to its simplest individual operations. Each man learns to do his part with greater skill and speed, the chain belt is no longer delayed by the repetition necessary to secure a satisfactory model, and the whole system of production operates like clock-work.

The result of that perfectly-timed and skilled co-operation is the machine we see flashing across the sky, sun glinting from its silvery wings and its red-white-and-blue bullseye declaring its allegiance. Whether its ultimate station is the Atlantic or the Pacific, or whether it sees service abroad, the men that made it know that it will acquit itself with credit and justify the skill and knowledge that they have expended in its production.

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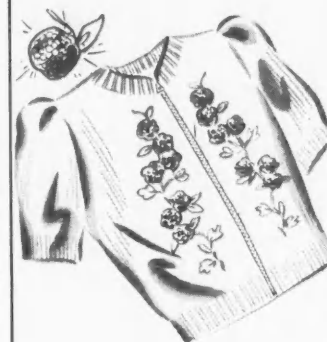
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Announcements

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ernest Calvert announce the engagement of their only daughter Catharine Margaret, to Mr. Ralph Douglas Hindson, youngest son of Mrs. W. E. Hindson and the late Rev. Hindson. The marriage to take place in Yorkminster church, Toronto, September 30th, at 8 o'clock.

MARRIAGES

DEACON-HUME—On Friday, September 8th, 1939, at Rosedale United Church, Toronto, by Rev. Macgregor Grant, Marian Edith Hume, daughter of R. D. Hume, K.C., and Mrs. Hume, to Mr. John Scott Deacon, third son of Colonel and Mrs. F. H. Deacon.

DEACON-GREEN—At Trinity United Church, Ingersoll, on Saturday, September 9th, Esther Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Green, to Allan Patterson Deacon, Ingersoll, fourth son of Colonel and Mrs. F. H. Deacon, Toronto.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

BY BERNICE COFFEY

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Albert Matthews entertained in the Lieutenant-Governor's Suite, Queen's Park, Toronto, at the tea hour in honor of the British school girls visiting Canada under the auspices of the Overseas Education League. In attendance were Captain R. W. Armstrong, Mr. Dennis Fitzgerald and Captain George Pangman. Assisting in looking after the guests were Miss Virginia Alexander, Miss Cooper-Cole, Miss Edith Caster, Miss Dorothy Ellis, Miss Betty File, Miss Gwendolyn Husband, Miss Jean Jordan, Miss Joan Knox, Miss Nora, Miss Mary and Miss Lois Lloyd, Miss Mary Macaulay, Miss Peggy McLaren, Miss Nancy Northgrave, Miss Phyllis Poyntz, Miss Shirley Ross, Miss Catherine Robertson, Miss Elizabeth Stockwell, Miss Dorothy Seixas, Miss Cringan Trimble, Miss Joan Tamlyn, Miss Mary Wilder, Miss Joan Woodcock and Miss Jean Wright.

Among those present were President and Mrs. H. J. Cody, Mayor and Mrs. Ralph Day, Hon. Gordon Conant and Mrs. Conant, Rev. J. A. M. Bell and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. L. MacDermot, Mrs. John McKee, Chief Justice and Mrs. Robertson, Miss Mary Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Sanderson, Professor and Mrs. W. A. Kirkwood, Miss Jane Lumbers, Miss Betty Long, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Lewis, Mrs. W. B. Horkins, Miss Dykes, Mrs. E. C. Bogert, Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Carscallen, Miss M. W. Ellis, Miss M. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Ketchum, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Ketchum, Miss Edith Read, Miss Milard, Miss Peggy Beverley, Miss Lois Hurst, Miss Helene St. Charles, Dr. and Mrs. Cooper-Cole, Miss Leila White, Miss Averil Miller, Miss Joan Whitman, Miss Betty Cheyne, Miss Margaret Winycomb, Miss Winifred Power, Miss Margery Woodward, Miss Jacqueline Preston, Miss Muriel Laws, Miss Phyllis Rose, Miss Dorothy Leiper, Miss Dulcie Brack, Miss Agnes Merson, Miss Daphne Bowater, Miss Rita Hedley, Miss Brenda Babbs, Miss Hewlett, Miss de Putron, Miss Margaret de Putron, Miss Rosemary Reid, Miss Avril Wilson, Miss Ora Carse, Miss Freda Hopkins, Miss Monica Roper, Miss Olive Thurlie, Miss Pat Tennent, Miss Pamela Herman, Miss Joyce O'Neill, Mrs. R. E. Hore, Miss Mary Hore, Miss Reina and Miss Helen Faed, Miss Margaret, Miss Ruth and Miss Betty Simpson, Mrs. Peter Heenan Jr., Miss Gertrude Heenan, Miss Frances Trees, Miss Betty Watt, Miss W. M. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. E. Williams, Miss Kathryn Nixon, Miss Dorothy Houck, Miss Betty Jane Kirby, Mrs. John Godfrey, Miss Mabel Stoakley, Mrs. Goodwin Gibson, Mrs. Ellis Wilkinson, Mrs. J. Douglas Woods, Miss Suzanne Somerville and many others.

Garden Party

The Wolfe and Montcalm Chapter I.O.D.E., held a garden party and bridge on Thursday, September 14, at two-thirty o'clock at "Kilravock," Mrs. W. G. Ross's residence at Woodlands, Que., to augment its funds to carry on patriotic work among soldiers' and sailors' families. Among subscribers were Mrs. F. Logie Armstrong, Mrs. William C. Hodgson, Mrs. R. A. E. Greenshields, Mrs. Van Buskirk, Mrs. W. Anglin, Mrs. A. W. Walter, Mrs. William Prentice, Mrs. C. C. Ballantyne, Lady Stavert, Mrs. Colin Campbell, Mrs. E. S. Frost, Mrs. George MacKenzie, Mrs. Adelard Raymond, Mrs. Hugh Walkem, Mrs. Norman Smith, Mrs. John McMartin, Mrs. Rykert McCuaig, Mrs. Thomas Hall, Mrs. A. J. Brown, Mrs. W. E. Burke, Miss Clergue, Mrs. C. N. Rudel, Mrs. Herbert Ross and Mrs. Leo Ryan.

Golf Match

The first golf match of the season was held at the Toronto Hunt Club recently by members of the ladies' section. At the tea hour Mrs. F. H. Phippen, Mrs. D. King Smith, Mrs. C. Gorman, Mrs. H. L. Underwood, Mrs. Hamilton Burns and Miss Helene Fraser presided at the table. Among

Tea Hostess

Mrs. W. W. Southam, convener of the captains in charge of the annual tag day to be held by the Canadian Mothercraft Society in Toronto on Sat., September 16, held a tea for her workers on Thursday, September 7. Mrs. Mackintosh Bell and Mrs. Marcel Morgan presided at the tea table.

Military Reception

The officers of the Toronto Scottish Regiment gave a reception at the Granite Club after the military wedding at Deer Park United Church, Toronto, on Saturday, September 9, of Miss Mary Sue Nixon, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nixon of Peterborough, to Lieutenant Edward Augustus Rogerson, the Toronto Scottish Regiment (M.G.) C.A.S.F., youngest son of Mrs. Rogerson and the late William Rogerson.

Not To Be Held

Owing to the war, the Debutantes' Ball which was to have been held in Montreal on October 20, by the Municipal Chapter, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, has been cancelled.

COMING EVENTS

ONE of the most important musical productions that will visit Toronto this season will be Dwight Deere Wiman's New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia success, "I married An Angel" which is scheduled to play the Royal Alexandra Theatre beginning October 2 for one week. A company of ninety people will appear in the musical, headed by such well-known Broadway stars as Dennis King, Vivienne Segal and Isabelle Kimpal, and will include Robbe Arnst, Norman Roland and Dan Dailey, Jr. There will also be one of the most attractive and talented choruses that Broadway has sent on tour in many years. "I married An Angel" is one of the most important and successful productions that Mr. Wiman has made in his most successful career as a Broadway producer. For one solid year it packed the Shubert Theatre in New York City and later on in Chicago duplicated its New York success by playing to absolute capacity for eight weeks. And so great was the demand for it in the Mid-Western city that the show has been booked back there for an extended engagement in the Spring.



LIEUTENANT ROBIN SCOTT, R.N., recently appointed Comptroller of The Household at Government House, Ottawa, has relinquished his appointment to return to England. —Photograph by Karib, Ottawa.

those present were Mrs. Gordon Weir, Mrs. A. Johnson, Miss McMurrich, Mrs. G. Hastings, Mrs. H. Phillips, Mrs. G. Telfer, Mrs. P. Grant, Mrs. D. Hall, Mrs. E. B. Clarkson, Mrs. D. Coulson, Mrs. S. H. Gundy, Mrs. Gordon Bonnard, Mrs. Tudmore, Mrs. John Jennings, Mrs. Wallace Scott, Mrs. G. Myles, Mrs. H. B. Anderson, Mrs. H. S. Munro, Mrs. W. G. White, Mrs. A. M. Ivey, Mrs. F. Matthews, the Misses Foulds, Miss W. Hoskin.

Ball Cancelled

The annual Rifles' Ball arranged to take place on Friday night, October 6, at the Armory of the Victoria Rifles of Canada, Montreal under viceregal patronage, has been cancelled owing to prevailing conditions. The ball was to have benefited regimental charities and the Victoria Rifles Chapter, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.

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The last word
Tea flavour



'SALADA' TEA

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Charles Camsell, who has been spending several months in Vancouver with her mother, Mrs. Thomas, has returned to Ottawa. She was accompanied by Dr. Camsell, who has been spending some time at Jasper Park.

Commander Edson Sherwood, A.D.C., Mrs. Sherwood and their children, have returned to Ottawa from Kingsmere, Que., where they spent the summer.

Lady Eaton and Miss Florence Eaton, have returned to Toronto from the Pacific Coast.

Five New Steps to Beauty AND COMFORT IN M.W. Locke SHOES



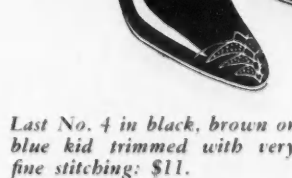
Last No. 5 in black kid with patent trim or black suede with alligator trim: \$11.



Last No. 3 in kid with leather Cuban heels and stitching trim: black at \$10; brown at 10.50.



Last No. 4 in black, with calf toe tips and blue suede braid trim: \$11.



Last No. 4 in black, brown or blue kid trimmed with very fine stitching: \$11.

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Only TWO DROPS of this eye specialist's formula WASHES, SOOTHES, CLEARS dull, tired eyes. Its special EXCLUSIVE ingredient clears eyes (red and inflamed from late hours, fatigue, driving, reading, etc.).



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CONCERNING FOOD

Perhaps You Can Relish It

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

IN THE last Great War I went to a little cooking class. I guess that dates me. A timid woman with what I now recognize as a *dedicated* look in her eye, complicated by violent astigmatism, tried to teach us the various uses of rye flour and margarine. There was of course plenty of white flour to be had in Canada then as there is now, and though butter grew expensive it was also plentiful. It was quite understood that someone was sure to make a fortune out of the war, so we all paid the extra like a war-tax and when the war was called off we found our cynicism had been justified. There were lots of *nouveau riche* about.

I never practiced my rye-margarine craft; my family wouldn't let me and I don't blame them, the results were so lamentable. I turned to home-nursing and became a whizz at passing examinations before strong, bored doctors, emerging with the proud record of never having dropped my bandage once. This undoubtedly helped win the war. Perhaps this sort of patriotism never boils quite so high the second time for one who remembers the first Great War.

Well, here we are, and we all have to get down to it, there's no doubt of that. To feed a family handsomely and economically is a chore to be proud of whatever outside work one's patriotism suggests on the side. No one looks down on the commissariat department of the army, though I agree some of the other services wear more gold braid.

It seems sensible to save some of the perishable fruits of the earth, now so plentiful, by preserving and pickling them, with which, I offer some recipes that ought to turn out something more appetizing than my last patriotic cake or rye flour pastry made with margarine. Twenty-five years have not yet dimmed my memory of the fog on my instructor's thick glasses as she looked at those. I had to grow up a lot before I learned that fog was tears. Gosh, I hope that even war cooks can improve.

A delightful correspondent in Calgary sent me this some time ago. I hope she will believe I had good reason for not attending to my own correspondence at the time.



MRS. DONALD BEDDIS, née Sheila Munro, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Munro, whose marriage was an event of July at St. George's Church, Toronto.
—Photograph by Violet Keene.

Mixed Fruit Preserve

- 6 peaches
- 6 apples
- 6 pears
- 3 oranges
- 2 lemons.

Peel and chop 1, 2 and 3 roughly. Skin oranges and lemons, slice the

rind wafer thin, and cut up the pulp. Mix all together, add 1 cup of sugar to each cup of fruit and let stand overnight. Simmer slowly until thick enough to hold together. If you get bored watching the gentle process, bring it to a full boil and throw in a dash of "Certo" to hasten the process. "Certo" is just fruit pectin borrowed from inexpensive fruits that are rich in the quality that makes things jelly. It won't alter the flavor and it often saves a long boiling that spoils the color of a mixture.

While speaking of color I recommend this, with the usual warning about eating it only at home where you can brush your teeth, or simply gloom till bedtime.

Blueberry Jam

- 4½ cups of blueberries
- juice and grated rind of 1 lemon
- 7 cups of sugar
- 1 cup of bottled pectin

Crush the berries; add lemon juice, rind, and sugar. Bring to a hard boil and boil 2 minutes. Remove from fire and stir in pectin. Skim and stir for five minutes, then pour into glasses and cover at once with a thin coating of paraffin, followed by a thick one later. It makes about 6 jelly glasses.

Now for something with a bite to it to serve with cold meat. (Argentine corn beef maybe) Corn, the chief ingredient is plentiful in this part of the country and nice and cheap.

Corn Relish

- 18 cobs of corn
- 6 large onions
- 2 green and 2 red sweet peppers
- 1½ lbs. of moist brown sugar
- ¼ cup of salt
- 3 tablespoons of celery seed
- ¾ tablespoons dry mustard
- 1½ pints cider vinegar.

Cook the corn on the cob in boiling water for seven minutes, then cut from the cob but do not scrape the ear. Seed the peppers, and put them and the onions through the meat grinder. Mix everything together and boil slowly for ½ an hour. Turn into sterilized jars and seal. This should make about 5 pint jars.

Back to Calgary with this.

Celery Relish

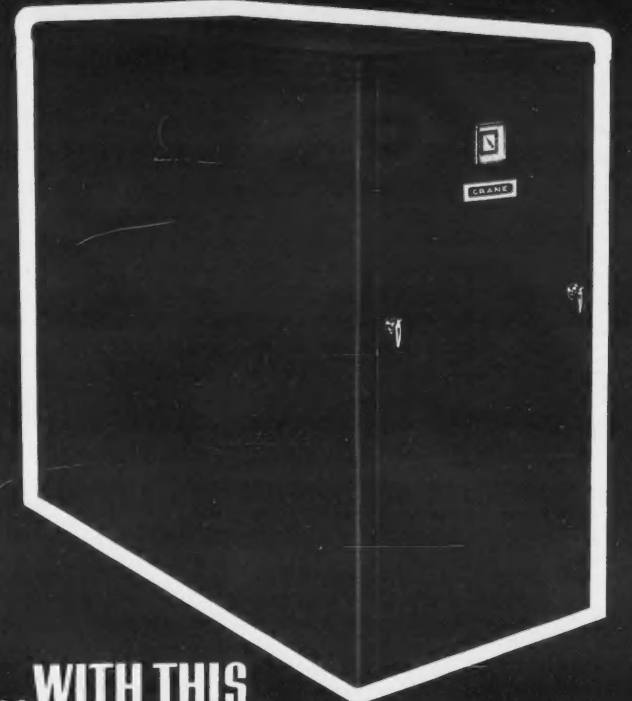
Chop 3 large cucumbers and 6 onions. Sprinkle with salt and let stand overnight. Drain and add 4 large heads of celery cut in inch pieces, 1 finely chopped hot red pepper, 3 cups of granulated sugar and 2 tablespoonfuls of mustard seed. To these ingredients in your pickling kettle add enough vinegar to show the liquid. Cook until clear, then smooth 1 tablespoonful of turmeric powder and 2 tablespoonfuls of flour with a little cold vinegar, mix it into the rest and cook all for about five minutes more.

To come clear—I have never made Tomato Catsup though I've often intended to. The following recipes, of which you must take your choice, are famous in New England and both have been used for generations. The first is the older.

Tomato Catsup I

Cook 1 basket of ripe tomatoes until soft (incidentally, leave the basket out) without peeling them, in just enough water to show between them.

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Have a sip of **SUNSHINE**

A WHO CARES about showers when there are so many smart, new things to wear in the rain...and when there's *sunshine* in every glass of Heinz Tomato Juice? Have a sip! Mmmmm...You'll revel in the rich, refreshing tang—the fresh tomato taste that tells you unmistakably it's *Heinz*!

B LET IT RAIN! Let it pour! A chilled glass of Heinz Tomato Juice at breakfast launches your day with a bright beginning—puts spring in your step and a song in your heart. It's fresh as dew, invigorating as a gentle sprinkle of raindrops in one's face...

C UNDER THIS UMBRELLA you see that babied "aristocrat" of the vegetable kingdom—Heinz pedigreed tomato. From seed-time to harvest-time, his is a pampered life! Heinz fusses over the entire crop that's raised for Heinz Tomato Juice. Special crossbred seedlings are reared in greenhouses till they can be transplanted to the fields. Then solicitous farmers supervise their growth—pick them at perfection's peak and hustle them off to Heinz kitchens to be pressed. Have you a supply of Heinz Tomato Juice stocked up for a rainy day?

57

Let stand for a few days in a crock, then force them through a sieve. You should have four quarts of stock. Now add 1 cup of the best vinegar, 3½ teaspoons of ground cinnamon, ¼ teaspoon of cayenne pepper and 1/3 cup of salt. Simmer until about the proper thickness then, when nearly ready to bottle add 2 cups of sugar and cook it a little more, watching it carefully now lest it burn. Bottle and keep in a cool place.

Tomato Catsup II

- 2 gallons ripe tomatoes
- 2 cups of malt vinegar
- 6 tablespoons of salt
- 1 teaspoon of black pepper
- ¼ teaspoon of red pepper
- 1 tablespoon powdered cloves

- 2 tablespoons of dry mustard
- 4 tablespoons allspice

Cook the whole tomatoes until they fall apart, put them through a sieve and have one gallon of seedless liquid. Mix the vinegar and spices and stir them into the tomato juice. Simmer until the mixture thickens, stirring it constantly. It takes from 2½ to 3 hours to cook. Let it stand until cold, then pour into small necked bottles. If desired, 1½ cups of white sugar may be added a few minutes before the cooking is done, though this gives it a black eye in the district where it originated. Personally I like some sugar in any tomato "paint." Taste it and please yourself, then probably no one in the family will be satisfied.

Is this war getting me down?



AT THE EDGE OF THE BEAUTIFUL SMALL "BOIS" between the Algonquin Hotel and Beach, St. Andrews-by-the-Sea: Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Burns, with their daughter-in-law (centre), Mrs. Latham Burns.



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The gay clear scent of clover fields captured in a refreshing sequence of beauty luxuries.

Cologne 1.50	Lipstick 1.25
Talcum Sachet . . . 1.00	Bathsheen 1.25
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Soap75; .50	Perfume . . . 5.00; 1.25

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And this interest will quickly lead into an absorbing study of the great masters—a musical education—an asset she will cherish a lifetime. With the Northern-Hammond Organ the rich tones of the mightiest cathedral organ are right at your fingertips—yet there are no pipes, reeds, vibrating parts or air-pressure system—never needs tuning. The size of a Spinnet Desk, no special installation is necessary for home use. Write Dept. 55 for name of your dealer.

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THE COMTESSE ROBERT DE DAMPIERRE is an interested onlooker as the winner receives her trophy at a recent event at the Manoir Richelieu.

WORLD of WOMEN

Enter the "Rock and Roll"

BY BERNICE COFFEY

NEW YORK is in a pet about the new dances England is sending across the Atlantic. First came the Lambeth Walk, then the Chestnut Tree, and now Boomp-A-Daisy. The latter has taken a beating in the American press as being distinctly on the undignified side. Booms, as you should know if you read your favorite column, to be performed correctly requires the wearing of a bustle by the lady of the team and at its climax involves the collision of escort with bustle. It's mad fun for the dancers. As for onlookers—it has them in stitches.

As American back talk to the British imports, Irene Castle is back in the public prints with a new dance, the "Castle Rock and Roll." The dance is designed to show off this winter's crop of evening dresses and is described as "graceful and gay." It consists of a side-slip, one slow and two quick steps. This changes to "kick the bucket," first forward, then back. The third step is round and round, leaning first to the left then to the right.

Got it? Drop in some evening and we'll cut a rug.

Mix Your Own

Not only does Elsa Maxwell lend her very considerable presence to "Hotel For Women," a very amusing movie with a family resemblance to Clare Boothe's harpys play "The Women," but she also has had a hand in the story. Of course Elsa has a party—a cocktail party "which is something you have for people not important enough to ask for dinner, but who stay on for dinner, supper and breakfast and never go home."

At the party two or three small white bars that look like tea wagons gone Hollywood are rolled in by the waiters. Instead of a cargo of tea things the wagons carry all the makings for cocktails, as well as glasses and individual cocktail shakers. The guests rally round and make their own cocktails "to taste," and shake them up to the sound of tinkling ice.

It's an idea, but if you decide to borrow it better choose your guests with caution. Remember the uninhibited can produce some lethal concoctions when let loose among an assortment of cocktail ingredients.

Good Enough to Eat

Names given some of the new fall colors are literally mouth-watering—so it's mouth-watering names they were christened—names with a tang. Listen...green tea—muted, mysterious green; Bacchus Grape—the fruity purple of grapes that artists paint; Jelly Apple—rosy red and stimulating; Maple Sugar, that looks as good as it sounds; Toddy Tan—a mellow rum color; and Paris Black—intense, wicked.

If you're up on your fashion p's and q's, you'll match two—maybe three accessories, and contrast the others. This is a sure trick for dramatizing your costume, and it comes straight across the ocean. All the couturiers do it. Take tweeds, for instance, all misted blues and spicy tans. Spike them with hat and shoes of toddy tan, with bag and gloves of maple sugar, and you'll have something too delectable. Or with your first black dress, try this; hat, bag and gloves of jelly apple, shoes of Paris black.

Background

Designers are going right on ensembling us with our backgrounds, making us part and parcel of the



MISS MARY M. LOCKHART GORDON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Molyneux Lockhart Gordon of Toronto, who is one of the season's debutantes.

—Photograph by Violet Keene.

walls, curtains, dressing-table skirts and what not. Recently there was a woman in the news whose negligee melted into her boudoir decorations. And now the near-sighted are going to find it difficult to be certain whether or not they are addressing the hostess or the hostess' piano.

At a style show of 1939 pianos held recently in New York was a little group of uprights, sized for apartments or for country house play rooms. Some were covered in bright colored leathers and others neatly turned out in flecked oatmeal tweeds. Imagine sitting down to bang out a swing tune or a spot of Chopin on an instrument that's just an accessory to the handbag, or a dead ringer for one's favorite walking skirt. Imagine!

Unseen But Heard

Charlotte has returned from her visit to the World's Fair with a first-degree case of the jitters. It was Those Voices that did her in, she reported, looking nervously about as she toyed with a baked apple at luncheon the other day.

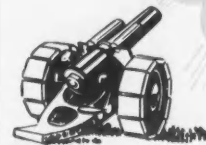
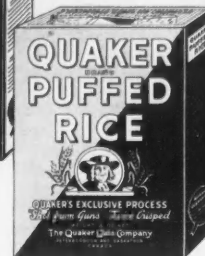
"Now, at the Exhibition in Toronto you know where you're at. Barkers invite you at the top of their lungs to step right up, lady, and examine the innards of the 'Mother's Little Helper' washing machine, or to come in and see for yourself the blood-curdling display of nature's freaks. There is none of this heartiness at the World's Fair," continued Charlotte, agitatedly pouring Worcester-shire over her apple.

"Instead of a barker at the exhibits, you push a button and a marionette demonstrates the thing being advertised as a low voice from a hidden mechanism tells you all about it. At first I found it rather amusing, but after a while the thing became eerie. For instance, in one of the most popular exhibits where I was seated for a half hour during a demonstration, a low voice at my left shoulder explained everything that was taking place. Of course the voice came from a grille behind each seat, but it was uncannily like having a stranger breathe down the back of my neck. At the end of the day I was so jumpy I even looked with suspicion at the doughnut I was about to eat. I half expected a voice to come from the hole in the centre saying 'You are now about to eat a Ritzy doughnut—the aristocrat of sinkers. You'll enjoy a Ritzy doughnut!'"

"Eek!" screamed Charlotte in a small voice as the waitress bent over and asked whether she would have tea or coffee.

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FREE! Valuable merchandise coupon in every package of Quaker Puffed Wheat and Quaker Puffed Rice. Write for your FREE copy of new Quaker Premium Catalogue No. 11 (cancels all previous catalogues). The Quaker Oats Co., Peterborough, Ont., or Saskatoon, Sask.

FOR VARIETY . . . Serve delicious Quaker Puffed Wheat one day, and Quaker Puffed Rice the next. Order them from your grocer today.



LADY D'COSTA, wife of the Hon. Sir Alfred d'Costa, a Privy Councillor of Jamaica, seen in the garden at the Empress Hotel, Victoria. Lady d'Costa has been in Canada three months, and spent some weeks in Toronto. While in Vancouver she was the guest of Commander and Mrs. Charles T. Beard and Lt.-Commander and Mrs. W. B. L. Holmes.



pink clover

The gay clear scent of clover fields captured in a refreshing sequence of beauty luxuries.

Cologne 1.50	Lipstick 1.25
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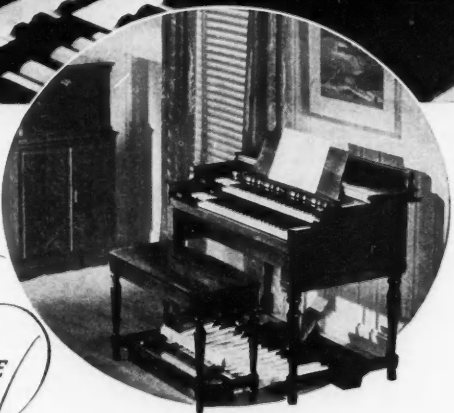
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BY BERNICE COFFEY

NEW YORK is in a pet about the new dances England is sending across the Atlantic. First came the Lambeth Walk, then the Chestnut Tree, and now Boomp-A-Daisy. The latter has taken a beating in the American press as being distinctly on the undignified side. Booms, as you should know if you read your favorite column, to be performed correctly requires the wearing of a bustle by the lady of the team and at its climax involves the collision of escort with bustle. It's mad fun for the dancers. As for onlookers—it has them in stitches.

As American back talk to the British imports, Irene Castle is back in the public prints with a new dance, the "Castle Rock and Roll." The dance is designed to show off this winter's crop of evening dresses and is described as "graceful and gay." It consists of a side-slip, one slow and two quick steps. This changes to "kick the bucket," first forward, then back. The third step is round and round, leaning first to the left then to the right.

Got it? Drop in some evening and we'll cut a rug.

Mix Your Own

Not only does Elsa Maxwell lend her very considerable presence to "Hotel For Women," a very amusing movie with a family resemblance to Clare Boothe's harpyish play "The Women," but she also has had a hand in the story. Of course Elsa has a party—a cocktail party "which is something you have for people not important enough to ask for dinner, but who stay on for dinner, supper and breakfast and never go home."

At the party two or three small white bars that look like tea wagons gone Hollywood are rolled in by the waiters. Instead of a cargo of tea things the wagons carry all the makings for cocktails, as well as glasses and individual cocktail shakers. The guests rally round and make their own cocktails "to taste," and shake them up to the sound of tinkling ice.

It's an idea, but if you decide to borrow it better choose your guests with caution. Remember the uninhibited can produce some lethal concoctions when let loose among an assortment of cocktail ingredients.

Good Enough to Eat

Names given some of the new fall colors are literally mouth-watering—so it's mouth-watering names they were christened—names with a tang. Listen....green tea—muted, mysterious green; Bacchus Grape—the fruity purple of grapes that artists paint; Jelly Apple—rosy red and stimulating; Maple Sugar, that looks as good as it sounds; Toddy Tan—a mellow rum color; and Paris Black—intense, wicked.

If you're up on your fashion p's and q's, you'll match two—maybe three accessories, and contrast the others. This is a sure trick for dramatizing your costume, and it comes straight across the ocean. All the couturiers do it. Take tweeds, for instance, all misted blues and spicy tans. Spike them with hat and shoes of todgy tan, with bag and gloves of maple sugar, and you'll have something too delectable. Or with your first black dress, try this; hat, bag and gloves of Jelly apple, shoes of Paris black.

Background

Designers are going right on ensembling us with our backgrounds, making us part and parcel of the



MISS MARY M. LOCKHART GORDON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Molyneux Lockhart Gordon of Toronto, who is one of the season's debutantes.

—Photograph by Violet Keene.

walls, curtains, dressing-table skirts and what not. Recently there was a woman in the news whose negligee melted into her boudoir decorations. And now the near-sighted are going to find it difficult to be certain whether or not they are addressing the hostess or the hostess' piano.

At a style show of 1939 pianos held recently in New York was a little group of uprights, sized for apartments or for country house play rooms. Some were covered in bright colored leathers and others neatly turned out in flecked oatmeal tweeds. Imagine sitting down to bang out a swing tune or a spot of Chopin on an instrument that's just an accessory to the handbag, or a dead ringer for one's favorite walking skirt. Imagine!

Unseen But Heard

Charlotte has returned from her visit to the World's Fair with a first-degree case of the jitters. It was Those Voices that did her in, she reported, looking nervously about as she toyed with a baked apple at luncheon the other day.

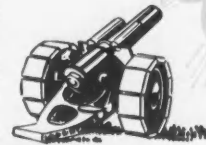
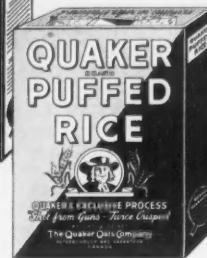
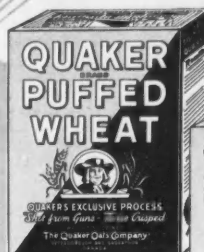
"Now, at the Exhibition in Toronto you know where you're at. Barkers invite you at the top of their lungs to step right up, lady, and examine the innards of the 'Mother's Little Helper' washing machine, or to come in and see for yourself the blood-curdling display of nature's freaks. There is none of this heartiness at the World's Fair," continued Charlotte, agitatedly pouring Worcester-shire over her apple.

"Instead of a barker at the exhibits, you push a button and a marionette demonstrates the thing being advertised as a low voice from a hidden mechanism tells you all about it. At first I found it rather amusing, but after a while the thing became eerie. For instance, in one of the most popular exhibits where I was seated for a half hour during a demonstration, a low voice at my left shoulder explained everything that was taking place. Of course the voice came from a grille behind each seat, but it was uncannily like having a stranger breathe down the back of my neck. At the end of the day I was so jumpy I even looked with suspicion at the doughnut I was about to eat. I half expected a voice to come from the hole in the centre saying 'You are now about to eat a Ritzy doughnut—the aristocrat of sinkers. You'll enjoy a Ritzy doughnut!'"

"Eek!" screamed Charlotte in a small voice as the waitress bent over and asked whether she would have tea or coffee.

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LADY D'COSTA, wife of the Hon. Sir Alfred d'Costa, a Privy Councillor of Jamaica, seen in the garden at the Empress Hotel, Victoria. Lady d'Costa has been in Canada three months, and spent some weeks in Toronto. While in Vancouver she was the guest of Commander and Mrs. Charles T. Beard and Lt.-Commander and Mrs. W. B. L. Holmes.

THE BACK PAGE

Little Marxist, What Now?

BY MORLEY CALLAGHAN

THEY tell me that when the Russian-German non-aggression pact was signed there were many bitter phone calls in Toronto. There was some pretty harsh mockery and fist fights on Spadina Ave. The significance of these fights extends far beyond College and Spadina. The same fights occurred in France. The same fierce, bewildered bitterness was felt throughout the big cities of the world. For what happened that night is apt to have more significance in the history of our time than some major battles we are going to read about in the papers.

It is important to remember that these fights were not started by loyal citizens who thought England and France had been double-crossed at the last moment by Russia. No, it had nothing to do with sudden gusts of excited patriotism. Nor did they fight out of sympathy for Daladier or Chamberlain. The rage and bitterness of those who wanted to fight was a very personal thing that came right out of their own private lives. They were suddenly conscious of themselves as impotent little men, the brothers of a great host of men walking the big cities of the world that night who had been made to feel like

comic characters. Everything they had believed in and hoped for had been snuffed out by their great white father.

Most of these men who had been betrayed that night were not actually communists. Maybe some of them were fellow travelers. But in the main they were little men of good will who for the last ten years have been willing to submerge their differences and accept the notion that the Soviet leaders even if they had ideological differences with them, were a bulwark against Fascism and Nazism. This has always been in their heads. It has been a cardinal belief, something to live by. It made many things seem good and gave them great hope that Hitler would never overrun the world and snatch whatever they had of democracy from them. And so if they were ever arguing bitterly with one another over a pot of beer they could always smile suddenly and shake hands. After all they were

ADIEU TO POETS

FAREWELL to you, brave Eliot and Auden.
In your dense paths my final step I've trodden.

No more with eager nostrils I'll be found
Grimly pursuing the faint trail of Pound.

Weary of groping, I arise and tender
My ultimate farewell to Madge and Spender.

Henceforth, I vow, I'll tread no path
that's darker
Than that of Edgar Guest and Dottie Parker.

JOYCE MARSHALL

brothers in the great anti-Fascist battle. If they had different dreams for the future that was all right too. That could wait till the enemy was destroyed.

ON THIS broad platform not only little men, but men like Thomas Mann, Ernest Hemingway, Heywood Brown, and André Malraux, and most of the writers of the world could meet and thank God that they had the common sense to see that they must never temporize with the eternal Fascist-Nazi monster.

I don't know how these men are taking the Stalin new deal but I have a pretty good idea. I know that these men have some intellectual integrity. However, you don't need to worry about these older men because they were around before the United Front was launched, and their lives and their thinking and way of feeling wasn't really shaped by their friendly feeling for Russia. But what about all the young intellectuals and the working men who came of age in the last ten years. Anti-Fascism and a hatred of Nazi Germany and Hitler has meant everything to them. Their sympathy and friendship and trust went out to Soviet Russia because that country was to be the great bulwark, the implacable enemy of Hitler. The whole trend of liberal thinking in the last ten years has been based on this belief. It gave to all men of good will a certain solidarity. It drew a clear line. And it wasn't just a matter of politics either. Hundreds of young writers looked at the world hopefully from this point of view. It had got into the churches and schools.

If Russia had deemed it wise to remain neutral that was her business. She had that right, just as the United States has that right. But that Stalin should take the outstretched hand of Hitler was incredible. Even if a Stalin peace had come out of it, or a Stalin Munich it wouldn't soften the monstrous betrayal one iota. At least not for the little man in all the countries of the world. Not for all the intellectuals and idealists. If they wrote books about Russia, if they appeared on United Front platforms with Communists what can their feelings be now when they read in the latest despatches from Moscow that the word Fascist is being deleted from this year's set of slogans for the party members? Will they feel that

they have just been stooges? Will they feel that they have been turned into clowns and it is hard for them to go on living?

I REMEMBER talking with a girl who had been in London at the time of the abdication. She had been living with a Communist friend. But I remember her telling how interesting it was when the news of the royal abdication was flashed around the city and the little communists came dashing hot foot into her friend's room, their tongues hanging out in eagerness, gasping, "What is the party line on the abdication, do you know yet?" And then returning to the street happy and intellectually secure. It didn't seem to occur to them that they were intellectually servile. They were just being good little soldiers in their thinking. Well, they should now be thankful that they have had such a long training in intellectual servility. For by this time the party line on the Stalin-Hitler deal has probably come through and they can venture on to the streets. To their friends, of course, they will seem to be giggling and squirming horribly as they stoutly offer their blue-printed justification of the obscene betrayal. Never in the history of the world has a group of men been more willing to surrender the will to a leadership they don't understand, and that's what makes it so frightening.

At the time of the celebrated trials of the old Bolsheviks it was said that some of the Russian generals and some of the party leaders had betrayed the revolution because they favored some kind of co-operation with Germany. What were they called? Fascist dogs! And the good Stalin was there to judge them. They were taken out and shot. Now who will judge Stalin? Will he go out and shoot himself?

Well, there is this much to be said for poor Ernest Toller. He killed himself just in time. That he was spared this abject spectacle was something

THE CAMERA

Photography's Part in War

BY "JAY"

I HAD hoped to keep this department free from the subject of War, but from time to time I find myself reflecting on the use of the camera in military preparations and operations, both in and behind the front line, and the work of mobilization, etc., at home.

Last week I had the privilege of visiting the photographic department of the R.C.A.F. at Ottawa. There I was agreeably surprised when I saw the most modern equipped photographic plant I have ever seen either at home or abroad, managed with an efficiency which left no doubt regarding its all-important contribution both in peace and in war.

In the department where the films are stored, there is a large and modern electric refrigerator, set to a constant temperature (50°), I believe) which is best suited to prevent any changes in the particular characteristics of the various types of films in storage. This storage may be for a day or so or for a period of many weeks, according to the type

of emulsion, and the R.C.A.F. do use many varieties of film to cover the various types of work they undertake.

The two dark rooms which I visited were furnished with developing equipment all of which was quite new to me. The dark room operators use the time and temperature system of developing, using standard formulas. One noticeable feature was the fact that each tank is electrically agitated.

In the drying room I found still more equipment quite new to me, and I yet marvel at two huge drying machines which dry over a hundred feet of aerial film in a matter of a very few minutes. These machines use an electrically driven fan which throws a current of warm air on to the film while it is rotating very slowly around a huge drum.

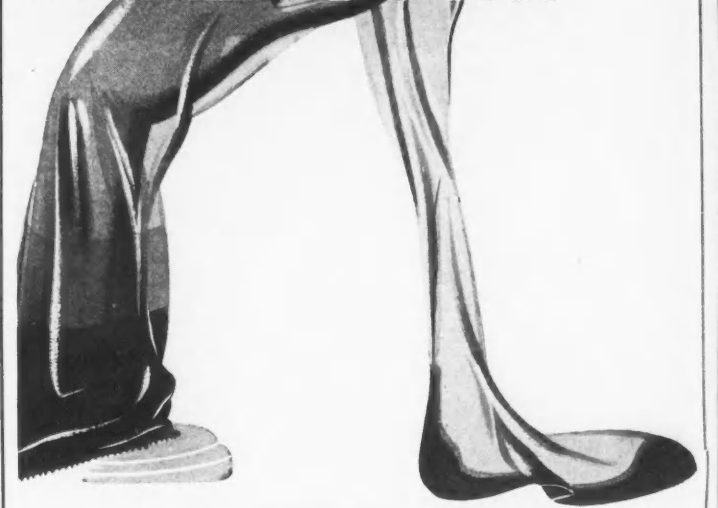
From the drying room I went to the printing room, the enlarging room, the department where lantern slides are made, the finishing room, yes and even to the art room, where an artist is employed using air brush and photographic oil colors. The same efficiency and high-class equipment was to be found in each of these rooms. Every operator seemed to me to be a specialist in his particular work, and I felt when I left the building that the camera was taking its place alongside of the best intelligence, the finest guns, and all other appurtenances necessary to win a war.

There was one other corner of the building which I thought of vital interest to all Canadians. It is the archives of the R.C.A.F., and in this fireproof room stored in metal filing cabinets are over one million photographic negatives. The greater majority are aerial negatives covering practically the whole of our country. The system of registering and filing these reports is as simple as it is perfect, and the request for any single one of the million is answered by producing the required negative in a very few minutes. I doubt if any other country in the world has such a complete record of its own topography as Canada has. But what of the use of the cam-

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era in actual war? There is no question concerning its value in aerial reconnaissance. In field reconnaissance I think it is yet to be proved. In the last war it was used in the field for record purposes only, but that was twenty-five years ago, before the days of efficient miniature cameras and super-film. One feature of this present war is the highly efficient propaganda that is taking place, and readers of SATURDAY NIGHT have for the last year followed the really remarkable pictorial story of Britain's preparations. How far Canada will go in the use of the camera to tell the story to Canadians and others of what she is doing is not yet known. But this much is known. There are many cameras and highly proficient photographers ready to record the story when the powers that be are ready to have it told.

Double Exposures

I recently received a very interesting letter from the Sydney Photo Forum. Mr. L. G. Cooke says, in part: "No doubt you will be surprised to hear from the Sydney Photo Forum at this date, but it was only last week that we held a meeting at which a full membership was present. It is the wish of the meeting that the Forum extend to you its appreciation and thanks for its talk and hope an opportunity of hearing you again will be real soon. At this season of the year the boys are taking pictures at every opportunity and some good shots have come to light. In the Fall, we intend sending you some prints for criticism."

I hope you had an enjoyable summer, and not too many double exposures."

I shall look forward indeed to receiving a portfolio from the Sydney Photo Forum, and this invitation is extended to any other camera club who feel that perhaps I and my associates may be able to help in friendly and constructive criticism. As regards double exposures, I can assure Mr. Cooke that my percentage was quite an average one, and it is no disgrace.

Another letter comes from T.P.R. of Montreal, who is anxious to experiment with Kodachrome transparencies, and black-and-white negatives from the same. This is a straightforward job. The transparency should be treated as a negative and placed in the carrier of the enlarging machine, after both the transparency and the condenser of the machine have been thoroughly cleaned. Now, instead of using bromide paper as one naturally does in making a bromide enlargement, a fairly slow panchromatic film is used. Test strips are advisable for correct exposure, and extreme contrasts should be avoided in the final negative. The operator must be extremely careful to make sure that no reflected light of any kind attacks the panchromatic emulsion, as this is bound to result in a fogged negative. In the Hint department of a certain magazine, I notice that one amateur suggests a cone-shaped box running from the enlarging lens down to the easel as a means of protecting the emulsion from any stray light.

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